

Kenneth J. Arrow

Link Seen to Trade Pact

Russia Apparently Keeps Tax; Exempts Jews for Present

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The Soviet Union is perpetuating uncertainty about the status of its controversial emigration tax despite the fact that almost all of the 190 Jewish families who have been authorized visas in the last week have been exempted from paying it.

Jewish activists and some diplomats believe that Moscow intends to keep the tax in existence and will grant exemptions only so long as it is necessary to promote approval of the new Soviet-American trade agreement.

In the week since the signing of the trade agreement in Washington, Moscow has followed a carefully calculated split-level policy. Publicly it has defended the tax on would-be emigrants who have received higher education, while privately it has granted exemptions to scores of highly educated Soviet Jews who are leaving for Israel.

Exemptions Cited

In virtually every case, Soviet officials have made a point of explaining that these were "exceptions." Often applicants were induced to apply on the spot, in writing, for the exemption before it was granted. This policy of maintaining the tax in principle and overlooking it in practice has resulted in curious incongruities.

In one family from Minsk, a husband was exempted but his wife was not. In Vilna, Jewish sources reported, exemptions were granted to a handful of persons who had completed their education by 1940, but younger people were required to pay. In Moscow, at least six families were told they had to pay the tax, though more than 90 were reported to have been exempted.

No official figures are available. But Jewish sources here with telephone contacts to other cities have compiled the following estimates of the numbers of families who have been authorized visas in the last week: Moscow, about 100; Odessa, about 50; Leningrad, 16; and about five each in Kiev, Kishinev, Minsk, Riga and Vilna.

Some Jewish activists said they saw indications that the new wave of permissions was leveling off and predicted that there would not be many more before the American presidential election on Nov. 7.

Stolen Trawler Is Located Off Danish Coast

Danish Coast

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Ship's cook Joergen Christensen beat Force 8 gales and sailed a 123-ton trawler from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Denmark, despite his total ignorance of navigation.

The Danish shipping radio station Blaavand said today it had got a bearing on the trawler Nordkap off the west coast of Jutland and had asked other fishing vessels to go to its assistance.

Mr. Christensen, 28, headed out to sea on Sunday without knowing how to navigate or use a radio and left his captain and other members of the crew stranded in Aberdeen.

"The cook appears to be quite calm and in control," said radio officials after talking with the ship.

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HURRICANE BEBE—Death-dealing winds sweep across a hamlet outside Suva in the Fiji Islands. The government last night put the number of people killed in the storm at 13, with thousands made homeless and living in refugee centers.

Nixon Aide Said to Be Tied to Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

House aide and former finance counsel of the Nixon re-election committee, withdrew \$50,000, according to investigators.

In addition, investigators have said the fund was used to pay for the activities of Donald H. Segretti, identified by federal officials as an agent provocateur allegedly hired by White House aides to disrupt and damage the campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates.

Expenditures of hundreds of thousands of dollars—all approved by either Messrs. Haldeman, Stans, Mitchell, Magruder or Kalmbach—were made from the secret fund to pay for an extensive undercover campaign aimed at discrediting individual Democratic candidates, according to federal investigators.

The only record of the fund was a single sheet of lined yellow ledger paper on which were listed the names of about 15 persons who withdrew money from it, alongside a running total of their withdrawals. The Post learned.

That list was destroyed by a Nixon campaign official after five men were arrested inside the Democrats' Watergate headquarters here on June 17.

When the question of the fund was first raised, a Nixon campaign spokesman said that "there have been and are cash funds in this committee used for various legitimate purposes such as reimbursements for expenditures or advances on travel."

"However," the same spokesman said in mid-September, "no one employed by this committee at this time has used any funds [for purposes] that were illegal or improper."

One Nixon committee official said the secret fund was in part

used for legal entertainment and travel expenses that might prove embarrassing if made public.

Yesterday, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said that the Justice Department has no "credible evidence" that any federal laws were violated during

alleged acts of political sabotage by operatives of the Nixon campaign.

He added that no special investigation of the reported sabotage is now under way and that such a probe does not appear to be warranted.

White House Denounces Post For 'Secret Fund' Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

insisted that he had been informed that no such secret fund ever existed.

General Accounting Office investigators have reported that, earlier in the year, the Nixon campaign organization maintained a cash fund of amounts up to \$700,000 that was kept in a safe in the office of former Secretary of Commerce Maurice C. Stans, now finance chairman of the Nixon re-election campaign.

Asked to give the source of his statement that no secret fund existed, Mr. Ziegler said he had been so informed by John Dean 3d, White House special counsel who conducted an internal investigation for Mr. Nixon after the arrest of GOP operatives in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee.

The Post said it had been told that Hugh W. Sloan Jr., former treasurer of the Nixon campaign, told a federal grand jury Mr. Haldeman was one of five men authorized to approve payments from the reported cash fund.

Mr. Ziegler noted that the White House had denied the story prior to publication of the story and added that, earlier today, Mr. Sloan's attorney stated his client gave no such testimony.

Mr. Ziegler was particularly critical that this and a number of other recent Post stories on the subject have not identified the newspaper's sources. He said: "I personally feel this is shabby journalism... This effort on the part of The Post is getting to the point of absurdity."

The press secretary said he had discussed the subject in general terms with Mr. Haldeman but declared, "I haven't quite frankly discussed this with the President." However, he added he was talking as a White House spokesman from a White House restroom.

Last night in Baltimore, Sen.

Robert Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that The Washington Post is engaged in a "rescue and salvage operation" for Sen. McGovern.

In a speech delivered to a meeting of Maryland Republican officials, Sen. Dole said the newspaper's motives were threefold.

They included "an ideological community of interest of the radical policies of Mr. McGovern and his radical supporters and The Washington Post, a cultural and social affinity between the McGovernites and The Post executives and editors and the historical Post hostility to the person and political fortunes of the President of the United States."

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U.S. Expects Truce in 2-6 Weeks

(Continued from Page 1)

of Mr. Nixon's belief that the bargain would give Mr. Thieu a good chance of winning political control over much of South Vietnam, they see no way in which the South Vietnamese leader can long delay acceptance.

Mr. Thieu did not hide his disappointment and reluctance from Mr. Kissinger and other high-level Washington emissaries last week. He held out for continued military action to regain the territories and population (estimated at more than one million) over which he lost firm control during the hard fighting this year.

He was also unreconciled to the idea of ceding sovereignty over various portions of South Vietnam to the Viet Cong and curtailing his "pacification" efforts in contested regions that are not securely controlled by either side.

But the word is spreading here that the American emissaries gave him little comfort. They pointed out that North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam and in border regions of Cambodia now estimated to number 145,000 had been worn down, battered and depleted in the fighting. The enemy would be no easier to handle, the Americans argued, after another season of resupply and infiltration from the North.

Hanoi's willingness to let Mr. Thieu administer the territories now under his control was held up to him by the visiting Americans as the critical concession. He could never be assured long-term political success, the Americans argued, no matter how long the fighting continues. Mr. Nixon promised him a reasonable chance to avoid a Communist takeover, he was reminded, and that chance was now at hand.

How much pressure was implied or overtly threatened in these discussions is not known. It appears to have been made

Financial Statements Show

Nixon Campaign Has Spent
Twice as Much as McGovern

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Nixon's main national campaign organization has outspent Sen. George McGovern by 2 to 1, official financial statements show.

A comparison does not include the period of the Democratic primary campaigns but includes that of the Republican primaries, in which Mr. Nixon outperformed Mr. McGovern.

The Sept. 1 to Oct. 15 period for which the latest financial disclosures were made yesterday by both sides, the principal Nixon campaign committees reported spending \$2.8 million. The seven-week period pushed reported re-election spending since the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 took effect on April 7 to \$4 million.

The McGovern expenses for primary campaigns were \$1.4 million, the senator's total for that period would be \$20.6 million, reports disclosed gifts of more than \$100,000 in recent months to various Nixon committees from corporate political groups, including \$20,000 from the Aircraft Corp.'s emerald Good Citizenship League, \$10,000 from the Hughes Aircraft Co.'s Active Citizenship League, and \$10,000 from the Hughes Aircraft Co.'s Active Citizenship League.

The first reported contribution to an affiliate of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education was a \$200 gift from the COPE.

McGovern Report

McGovern's chief campaign aides said they had spent \$1.4 million during the Sept. 1-15 reporting period, pushing the total since the Democratic convention in July to \$4 million, or 46 percent of the \$8.7 million Nixon total.

McGovern Says Nixon Had
Same Peace Terms in 1968

By George Lardner Jr.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 25 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern charged yesterday that President Nixon would "destroy" his chances for a second term by rushing into a settlement of the Vietnam war after a four-year wait.

A settlement now on the terms that have been rumored, Sen. McGovern protested, would show that Mr. Nixon has kept the war going for four years "purely to



Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew blows a whistle Tuesday night during a rally at Rome Plaza, N.Y., airport. He used the whistle five times to respond to hecklers. "That's five persons," he shouted to the hecklers, an allusion to basketball rules. "You're out." The hecklers were silent temporarily. He used the whistle again at Syracuse. Each time, Nixon-Agnew supporters responded with loud laughter and cheers that drowned out the hecklers.

Group Struck
From List of
SubversivesSpanish Civil War Unit
Wins Appeal in U.S.

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the U.S. attorney general yesterday to remove from his list of subversive organizations the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a group of Americans who fought with the loyalists against Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Spanish Civil War.

The unanimous decision found that continued listing of the brigade and the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade "cannot be tolerated" in view of the attorney general's failure to comply with earlier court rulings concerning the group's listing.

The court's decision, unless appealed, appears to bring to an end the 14-year battle by the group to reach government attempts to have it register as a Communist-front organization.

The court declined, however, to deal with the brigade's attempt to have the constitutionality of the list—a catalogue of purported Communist, Fascist and subversive groups—declared unconstitutional.



FAMILY ALBUM—Members of the group of eminent Chinese physicians making a tour of the United States pose for their photos in a horseless carriage at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry yesterday.

Sirhan Appeals
His Conviction
To High Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Sirhan Bishara Sirhan appealed today to the Supreme Court to review his conviction of murdering Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Lawyers for the Arab immigrant said that a team of psychiatrists, physicians, psychologists and others have uncovered "significant physical evidence" that Sirhan did not fire the bullet on June 5, 1968, at the Hotel Ambassador in Los Angeles that killed the New York senator.

Sirhan was convicted in April, 1969, of murder and five counts of assault to commit murder in the Kennedy shooting. His death sentence was reduced this year to life in prison after the California Supreme Court declared capital punishment to be unconstitutional.

Sirhan's appeal was prepared by two Los Angeles lawyers who suggested that California appellate judges had strained the laws of search and seizure to uphold the conviction because of Sen. Kennedy's national prominence.

Leary Is Refused
Basel Residence

BASEL, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Timothy Leary, the "prophet of LSD" who has been ordered to leave Switzerland by Tuesday, had his request for a residence permit turned down by Basel authorities today.

Leary, 51, a former Harvard University professor who escaped from jail in California two years ago, has been trekking from canton to canton in Switzerland in search of a residence permit.

In refusing a residence permit, the Basel authorities said: "Our people would find it difficult to understand why he should be allowed to stay here while he is a partisan of drugs and while drug addiction is such a great problem in our city."

Argentine Buses Bombed

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Sixteen buses were set afire here last night by bombs, police said. Observers said that the bombings might be connected with a recent 25 percent rise in bus fares.

British Patrol Ambushed
From Across Irish Border

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—British troops patrolling the border with the Irish Republic were ambushed today by gunmen who fired more than 100 shots at them.

The troops returned the fire across the border but there were apparently no injuries on either side. The gunmen also fired at a helicopter assisting the troops in directing their fire. The helicopter's crew later reported that the gunmen got into a car and sped away toward the town of Dundalk, a few miles inside the republic's border.

In Belfast, a civilian was wounded in the leg by a sniper's bullet today while he was talking to a group of British soldiers on a street corner. Troops fired back at the gunman, hitting him in the shoulder. But he managed to escape.

The wounded civilian's condition was described as satisfactory. Meanwhile, hard-line Protestant leader William Craig was confined to bed today after he collapsed following a fiery speech in which he said his followers would fight to regain their provincial parliament.

Speaking from his bed today, he said he collapsed at home following intense pain from a kidney ailment. He said he would probably go to the hospital for X-rays and had canceled all appointments for the next few days.

Last Thursday, Mr. Craig, 47, leader of the rightist Vanguard movement, told a Conservative party club in London that his followers would shoot and kill to preserve their British heritage. The speech caused a furor and threatened to split Northern Ireland's Unionist party, of which Mr. Craig is a leading member.

Last night, he again warned of violence if the British government did not restore the Protestant-dominated provincial parliament at Stormont, which was suspended last March.

Irish Minister
Asks Americans
To End IRA Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP).—Desmond O'Malley, Ireland's minister for justice, yesterday asked Americans to stop contributing money to the Irish Republican Army.

He said that, although much of the money may be contributed by "peace-loving" people with the best of intentions, it is finding its way into the hands of the IRA. And is being used to finance their campaign of violence.

Mr. O'Malley, speaking at a dinner of the Emerald Association of Long Island, said, "Many of you may not know that the money you are asked to contribute at door-to-door collections, at dances and dinners and other social functions, for the relief of the North, is in fact being used in this way."

"I want to say now, with a full sense of responsibility and as a spokesman of the government of Ireland, that to contribute money to the IRA is to damage, grievously, the interests of Ireland and the Irish people."

Writer on Mafia
Receives Threats

ROME, Oct. 25 (AP).—Herald Tribune writer Claire Sterling said today that she had received telephone threats recently after several of her articles on the Italian Mafia were published in Italy and abroad.

Mrs. Sterling, a resident of Rome, said that carabinieri (national police) were investigating the threats and had asked her to make them publicly known. She said that the threatening calls had warned her to beware of "accidents."

The articles concerned were published by The International Herald Tribune. The Washington Post and La Stampa, of Turin. They went into the details of a recent report by a government commission describing the links between the Mafia and politicians in Sicily and Rome.

Iranian Bases Involved

Andreotti Chided by Kosygin
U.S. Fleet's Port Rights

SCOW, Oct. 25 (AP).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti to task yesterday over recent grant of home-port at Sardinia to the U.S. Fleet, Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici disclosed.

Russian reportedly said, "Initiatives of this kind do not contribute to peace and stability in mutual relations." Andreotti's plans to improve ties with the Kremlin. He was Monday on a six-day tour to Moscow by air premier in 11 years.

Medici said that Mr. Andreotti and he told Mr. Kosygin

that the home port rights on the island of La Maddalena off northeast Sardinia and along part of the Sardinian coast—involved "something of very modest importance."

Although Mr. Medici said the incident did not "threaten the climate of tension-easing already established" in the two premier's talks, Mr. Kosygin made no effort to hide his displeasure at a Kremlin dinner last night.

"It is important," he said in a speech, "not to undertake measures which oppose the current trends toward peace and relaxation of tension... which bear the imprint of former policies by aiding in the creation of foreign military bases."

Mr. Medici said that six hours of talks yesterday and today convinced him that the Soviet government "sincerely wishes to establish loyal collaboration with the Italian people and government."

Mr. Andreotti, at the opening of a Soviet-Italian chamber of commerce this afternoon, said Mr. Kosygin has proposed the study of a 10-year plan to develop economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Soviet Fleet Increased

NAPLES, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Soviet naval strength in the Mediterranean has increased slightly this month, according to the NATO air command here.

It estimated the number of Soviet surface vessels at between 38 and 42 and submarines at between 10 and 15.

Accident Curtails
Kekkonen Plans
On Holland Visit

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Finland's President Urho Kekkonen canceled most of his official program tonight after cutting himself with a razor blade and experiencing difficulty in stopping the bleeding.

It was not immediately clear whether he would be able to carry out tomorrow and Friday the rest of the schedule for his four-day state visit.

Sources close to the 72-year-old president said his blood has a reduced ability to coagulate.

Mr. Kekkonen managed to attend a government banquet in his honor here tonight. During the dinner, at which he replied to a speech by Dutch Premier Barend Biesheuvel, President Kekkonen attempted to stop the bleeding with two table napkins.

It was decided that he should cancel the rest of tonight's program, including a performance by the Netherlands Dance Theater.

Cosmos-526 Orbited

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-526, an earth satellite, the Tass news agency said. The agency gave no details of its mission.

Illinois Official
Is Acquitted in
Panther Deaths

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP).—Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan was acquitted today of charges stemming from the 1969 slaying of two Black Panther party members.

Circuit Court Judge Philip J. Romiti, who heard the trial without a jury, freed Mr. Hanrahan and 13 codefendants upon the defense motion for a directed verdict of acquittal. They were charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice in the aftermath of a police raid in which the Panthers were slain.

The 14 men were accused by a special grand jury of altering evidence after the raid to obstruct the defense of seven Panther survivors charged in the incident and to block the possible prosecution of the policemen who conducted the raid.

Fred Hampton, 20, deputy chairman of the Illinois Panther party, and Mark Clark, a Panther leader from Peoria, were killed in the raid conducted by a racially mixed detail of 14 policemen assigned to Mr. Hanrahan's office.

Mr. Hanrahan is a protégé of Mayor Richard J. Daley, of Chicago, but was dumped by the Democratic party in his bid for renomination in the March 21 primary.

Despite his lack of party backing, Mr. Hanrahan won the renomination on his own, defeating a regular organization candidate as well as an independent Democrat.

German Jailbirds

STUTTGART, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Prisoners in West German jails are allowed to keep singing birds in their cells—provided their sentence exceeds five years, the state parliament here was told yesterday. The ruling was given in reply to a petition from an unnamed prisoner, under detention pending investigation into a theft case, who told the Baden-Wuerttemberg parliament he wanted to keep a bird in his cell.

Nixon Reveals
Paris Meetings
With China Envoy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Retiring Ambassador Arthur K. Watson revealed today that he has had a total of 14 private meetings with Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen here.

Meetings have been held without an agreement during President Nixon's trip. Their purpose is to be for official visits between the two countries.

Watson told a luncheon of the Anglo-American Association that his meetings with Mr. Huang have been cordial, very friendly.

He has been working along with Shanghai communications of the things are heard," he said. "We have a number of doctors now visiting the States, and people go to Canton Fair. We have a congressional and senatorial visit. We hope to continue this two-way change so that we can now each other."

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Pompidou Aide Expected to Succeed Mansholt

Ortoli Named as French EEC Mission Chief

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI)—France today named François-Xavier Ortoli, 47, a former finance minister and confidant of President Georges Pompidou, to head the French delegation on the European Economic Community Executive Commission next year.

Since it is France's turn, Mr. Ortoli is expected to be elected president of the commission early next year, for a two-year term, replacing outspoken Dutchman Sicco Mansholt.

Jean-François Deniau, 44, a present French commissioner, was

named again as the second French delegate. Mr. Deniau had been widely reported ready to leave the commission if Mr. Ortoli became the French delegation leader but finally decided to stay on. He has been a commissioner since 1967 and has been responsible for the EEC's trade negotiations, particularly with the United States. Mr. Ortoli will replace Raymond Barre, who will retire from the commission this year.

Sir Alec Toasts W. German Role In Enlarged EEC

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Britain said today that West Germany's partnership was central to making a success of the enlarged European Economic Community and forging a united Europe.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, in a luncheon toast to visiting West German President Gustav Heinemann, said that last week's Paris Common Market summit conference had shown that the necessary political will existed to make a success of the enlarged community and to forge a united Europe.

"In this adventure, Germany's membership and Germany's partnership is central to success," Sir Alec said at the luncheon at Hampton Court here.

President Heinemann arrived here yesterday on a four-day state visit.

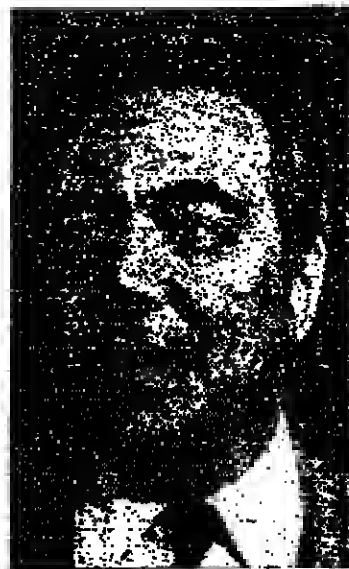
The French were known to be seeking two top-flight commissioners, especially since the British named two political figures, former Labor Minister George Thomson and British Ambassador to France Sir Christopher Soames to head the British delegation in Brussels. The British are rumored to be in line for the commission presidency in 1975.

Mixed Emotions

The choice of Mr. Ortoli, however, is certain to cause mixed emotions in Brussels. While he is appreciated as a man who has close relations with Mr. Pompidou, he is not a French political figure with a vast following. His reputation here is that of being both extremely orthodox and colorful.

Mr. Ortoli is perhaps best known for being French finance minister in November, 1968, when Gen. de Gaulle refused to devalue the franc, something that Mr. Pompidou was to do immediately after his election in 1969. Mr. Ortoli also negotiated the Franco-Algerian petroleum agreements last year following the Algerian decision to nationalize French oil interests.

He will be a radical change from Mr. Mansholt, who has led the commission since March, when president Franco Maria Malfatti returned to Italian political life. Mr. Mansholt, a Socialist, created a stir this year when he first suggested that the EEC try to change its image, from that of a "mercantile" community, to one with a more human image.



Keynote.
François-Xavier Ortoli

Mr. Ortoli will be only the fifth president since the EEC's founding. He follows West Germany's Walter Hallstein, Belgian Jean Rey, Mr. Malfatti and Mr. Mansholt.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pompidou said at today's cabinet meeting that last week's nine-nation summit meeting "fulfilled the reasonable objectives we set for it and achieved a little more." He said the nine nations had made "considerable progress" in launching a common monetary policy.

Echoing Mr. Mansholt's favorite theme, Mr. Pompidou said that "for the first time, the idea of recreating a specifically European civilization and way of life was not only brought up but discussed. It is important to have reached such a turning point and left behind purely materialistic preoccupations."

Obituaries

Claire Windsor, 74, Starred In Numerous 'Jazz-Age' Films

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Claire Windsor, 74, star of silent movies who played flirty flappers in bobbed hair in the "jazz-age" films, died yesterday after suffering a heart attack.

Miss Windsor was a native of Kansas and she studied music in Seattle. She went to Hollywood at the age of 19. A director pulled her out of the ranks of extras to star opposite Edmund Burns on the 1921 film "To Please One Woman," the first of her 45 feature silent-film roles.

She often played a young flirt in a cloche hat and Charleston skirt. She was a contemporary of Rudolph Valentino, Pola Negri and Charles Chaplin. From 1926 to 1927, she was married to Bert Lytell, a movie idol of the flapper generation.

Her silent films included "Souls for Sale," "The Eternal Three," "The Strangers' Banquets," "Captain Lash," and "Midstream." She also appeared in seven talking films. Her final movie was "The Last Act" in 1932.

In the 1930s, she toured with Al Jolson in "Wonder Bar."

In her later years, Miss Windsor turned to painting, and her works were widely exhibited.

Edwin Willis

ST. MARTINVILLE, La., Oct. 25 (AP)—Edwin Willis, 68, a former congressman who, as chairman of the former House Committee on Un-American Ac-

tivities, battled the Ku Klux Klan, died here yesterday.

After 20 years in the House, he was defeated in the 1968 campaign.

"I am a thorn in the side of the Communists," Rep. Willis once told a newsmen. But for all his struggles with Communism, Rep. Willis was perhaps best known for his fight with the Ku Klux Klan.

His committee launched a probe into the Klan in 1955 and it ended with Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the most organized Klan group, going to jail for contempt of Congress.

Civil rights activists, such as Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown, and anti-war groups also were among Rep. Willis's targets.

Willis H. Rich

MENLO PARK, Calif., Oct. 25 (UPI)—Willis H. Rich, 57, a professor emeritus of biology at Stanford University who is credited with inventing the fish ladder, died Friday, the family said yesterday.

Mr. Rich was born in Galesburg, Ill., in 1886. He worked for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries from 1914 to 1930, where he held numerous positions, including chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry. He taught at Stanford from 1930 to 1950.

His work on salmon in the Northwest Pacific led to his idea of building the fish ladders so that salmon could move upstream past dams to spawn. The ladders are steps levels with water running down them which the fish can mount by jumping.

John D. Wild

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25 (UPI)—John D. Wild, 70, professor emeritus of philosophy at Yale University and a former president of the American Philosophical Association, died yesterday.

Dr. Wild had been a Yale faculty member from 1963 until he retired in 1969.

He was noted for his work in existentialism, phenomenology and ethics.

Robert E. Spinner

NORTH CALDWELL, N.J., Oct. 25 (UPI)—Robert E. Spinner, 48, president and chairman of the board of SDA Information Sciences, a market research and data communications concern in New York, died Monday.

Mr. Spinner founded Market-Scope Research Company, Inc., in 1948, and, in 1970, he formed SDA Information Sciences, Inc.

U.K. Makes Bid For Fishing Talks

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Britain is ready to have further talks with Iceland on restricting the number and size of British trawlers operating inside Iceland's disputed 50-mile fishing limit, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said this had been discussed in previous negotiations between the two governments on the dispute and there was no reason why the subject should not be brought up again.

He was commenting on Iceland's recent statement that further talks would be futile unless Britain was ready to discuss limiting the number and size of its trawlers.

Britain is awaiting a reply from Iceland to its recent suggestion that negotiations be resumed.

Jackie Robinson Rites In NYC Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Funeral services will be held at the Riverside Church here Friday for Jackie Robinson, who broke the color barrier in major-league baseball in 1947. Mr. Robinson, 53, died in Stamford, Conn., yesterday after an apparent heart attack.

The family suggested that, instead of sending flowers, mourners make contributions to the Jackie Robinson Foundation, a rehabilitation center for narcotics addicts. The contributions may be mailed to the Jackie Robinson Contracting Corp., 560 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632.

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After 14 Years, New Orleans Accepts Joan

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25 (AP)—A statue of Joan of Arc will be dedicated today 14 years after it was given to this city by France.

The statue of the Maid of Orleans was shipped here on consignment in 1958 but it cost \$35,000 and city officials said that was too much. The statue was put in storage.

It was donated to the city in 1964 on behalf of the French government. It was paid for in part by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the cities of Paris, Orleans, Reims and Rouen.

The statue was one of 10 castings from an original plaster mold, the work of Emmanuel Fremiet, a Parisian sculptor who died in 1910. His Jeanne d'Arc, his best-known work, is in the Place des Pyramides in Paris.

Source of Mary's Well Discovered In Nazareth

NAZARETH, Israel, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Greek Orthodox Church said yesterday that its engineers have discovered the underground source of a well which tradition says was used by the Virgin Mary.

Three springs supplying the well were accidentally found by Arab engineers searching for the cause of pollution in the water, said church official Foad Farah. The source of the pollution was not found.

Mary's Well is near the Church of the Annunciation which stands on the spot where, tradition says, the angel Gabriel told Mary she would give birth to Jesus.

Waldheim Terms UN 'Key Factor' In World Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (AP)—Secretary-general Kurt Waldheim said last night that the United Nations "certainly has been a key factor in maintaining peace" during its 27-year existence.

Mr. Waldheim addressed an audience of 2,000 persons in the General Assembly hall and millions of others by international television at the start of a concert celebrating UN Day, anniversary of the coming into effect of the UN Charter.

He said the UN had "helped the world go through one of the most critical periods of its history."

"World peace and human survival will depend on the way in which the United Nations develops," he declared.

"Let me state in all frankness that the support of governments alone will not be sufficient. What we also need is the support of the people all over the world."

"On this day I appeal to you to help and to support the United Nations in its work. If we are united in our will to succeed, we can and will build a better world."

UN Gets Report On Malnutrition

ROME, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—More than 170 million children and expectant mothers in developing countries are suffering from malnutrition, according to a report submitted to the United Nations World Food Program here today.

The report was prepared jointly by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Food Program.

It said that 114 million children under six years of age and 67 million expectant mothers suffered from protein and calorie intake deficiency.

It recommended the establishment of national food aid consortia to tackle the problem, with the World Food Program acting as a focal point to encourage the pooling of resources from international agencies, governments and private organizations.

But the World Food Program's nutrition adviser, Dr. Jose Gorgora, simultaneously warned that the cost of a minimal program to help the children and mothers would be nearly \$260 million a year.

Airport Crews Call Walkouts In Italy

ROME, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The men who service airplanes and handle baggage at Rome's Fiumicino Airport began 72 hours of sporadic strikes today.

The airport service workers, who are seeking a new national contract, called a 48-hour national strike affecting all Italian airports beginning at 8 a.m. Sunday.

Police Fight Rightist Unit In Santiago

Truck Owners Meet On Continuing Strife

SANTIAGO, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Chilean police and army beat back a group of rightist demonstrators here today. The demonstrators entered a five-day period of strikes in the city center.

Groups of youths taunted on street corners in what appeared to be a deliberate attempt to spark new trouble as a 1969 old strike against the Marxist coalition government of Frei Salvador Allende appeared drawing to a close.

Steel-helmeted soldiers with automatic weapons fired from jeeps to chase troublemakers. The para-military police vomit gas as well as tear gas were fired into the air, and where groups of workers chanting anti-government slogans.

Several demonstrators were dragged away by police, but no number arrested.

Meanwhile, leaders of the owners' federation, who left their vehicles off the roads 11, setting off the present, were meeting to agree to whether to continue their stoppage.

Federation leader Leon Y said that they would be using "certain" propositions forwarded by President Allende. The truck owners walked initially to protest a government plan to set up a state-run port system in the far south country. Shopkeepers, other business and protest men joined them in sympathy strikes.

Day of Silence

Meanwhile, yesterday's Day of Silence protest called by opposition leaders was being met here as a compromise failure. Opponents of the government were asked to stay at home 24 hours, leaving city streets to prove mass public support for the strikers.

But the plan misfired, as said.

While middle class families the Barrio Alto suburb, a hold of anti-Allende feeling, served the Day of Silence, crowded streets were as they were as they have been any day since the stoppage.

U.S. Doctor Sees Chance of Saving 66% From Cancer

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (UPI)—The president of the American Cancer Society said here today that it should be possible to achieve a five-year survival for nearly two-thirds of all cancer patients.

Dr. A. Hamblin Letton, of staff of the Georgia E. Hospital in Atlanta, told the annual meeting of the group Monday that nearly 10 percent could be saved "if we use our best forms of therapy early detection."

"We are now saving 40 percent of patients who have cancer could save 66 percent. Why we are saving this additional 26 percent?" Dr. Letton said.

"Because either the patient doesn't know enough to go to the doctor in time, or afraid to come, or the doctor doesn't know the right to do."

Proposed Cuts In Lead In Gas Held Inadequate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—A draft report prepared by scientists of the Environmental Protection Agency warns: proposed reductions of lead in gasoline are "inadequate to keep the public health safe."

The report, which has been circulated to other federal agencies for comment, was made by eight senators who urged President Nixon to order the elimination of all lead in gasoline by 1977.

The report warns that children and the newborn are particularly susceptible to lead and that "every effort must be made to reduce all preventable lead exposure to the fullest extent possible."

High exposure to lead is linked to mental retardation, even death. The report says dangers may result from "any amount of lead."

In particular, the report says to studies indicating that lead exposure before birth is dangerous.

S. Korean Delegation Tours North's Capital

SEOUL, Oct. 25 (UPI)—South Korea's Red Cross delegation, stalemated in negotiations with its North Korean counterpart on ways to reunite separated families, took a guided tour of the northern capital of Pyongyang, South Korean newsmen reported.

No more talks were scheduled before the southerners' North Korea tomorrow, remaining schedules call for a visit to a revolutionary museum and see a movie.

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After 9 Years of Independence

Kenya Boasts of Results, Warns Growing Opposition

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI, Oct. 25 (NYT).—After almost nine years of independence, Kenya appears to observers to be a tranquil and stable country. At the same time, however, the government of President Jomo Kenyatta has in the recent past met with vociferous and bitter criticism.

One of the critics, an assistant minister, said the other day in parliament: "May the Lord have mercy on Kenya. It is going to the dogs!"

Last Friday the president, who is 51 and who has spent 30 years in Africa, responded, saying that a mass rally marking Kenya Day, the 20th anniversary of his arrest by the British during the so-called Mau Mau emergency, has warned his lies not to persist in what he called their false propaganda.

The parliamentary critics are motivated in part by personal frustration, maintaining that parliament is relatively inert in contrast to a strong executive branch and civil service.

The essence of the critics' complaints is that there has been increasing concentration of wealth and power in a small elite and insufficient benefits for the mass of 11 million black citizens.

In recent weeks parliament has been debating budget requests by ministries and it has become common practice for assistant ministers as well as backbenchers to launch savage attacks on the performance of the various ministries.

A Great Day

At the rally, Mr. Kenyatta declared, "This is a great day." There was a march past the reviewing stand in the brilliant sun by smart-appearing troops of the Kenya African forces, traditional dancers in black and white costumes, monkey addresses and earnest youth groups.

There had been widespread rumors that Mr. Kenyatta might make a major announcement about the political future possibly indicating some prelude for an eventual succession to his leadership or creation of the post of a prime minister. He did not make any statement, but instead concentrated on answering the recent wave of complaints.

Mr. Kenyatta is a member of a commanding politician who has been so intense as to be almost incoherent. Speaking in a hoarse voice, he said that it was utterly false to say that "Kisumu" (the Kisumu language word for freedom) had brought great benefits to the people.

He said that anyone who toured the provinces could see that great benefits had come to the black population since independence, adding that about two million acres of farmland had been bought from former British colonial owners and redistributed and that Africans were moving steadily into commerce, once totally dominated by Asians.

No "Manna From Heaven"

"Brethren, what more do you want Kenya to bestow on you?" he asked. "I have always warned wazanchi [the masses] never to expect manna from heaven."

The big crowd, massed on a hillside in a park, laughed when he said the military equipment and construction machines that had paraded past "were not goats."

Mr. Kenyatta said critics should respect independence and the accomplishments that followed it or "otherwise they may awaken sleeping bees."

He challenged "all those members of parliament and other people who have been belittling our fruits of independence to come out of their privileged positions and nutshells and repeat their rantings." He also called them "parasites" and suggested that they had not participated in the freedom struggle and had "licked the boots" of the white colonialists.

Mr. Kenyatta's own stature is so great that he is never attacked personally and his personal popularity seems totally undiminished in Kenya. Whether his words would end the debate and acrimony in parliament was not certain, however.

Martin Shikuku, a young Assistant Minister for Home Affairs and one of the most persistent and unrestrained critics, said to parliament last week that "we will talk and talk even if we are going to be crucified."

He continued: "Some of us are young (enough) to stay in jail for another 40 years without tea or coffee and come out to find those who put us there either dead or in their very old age. Some of us, when we come out from prison, will plant maize on their graves and then eat it."

Other members laughed at his remark.

Untenable to Continue

Informed sources said that there had been several conferences recently in which senior government figures had attempted to persuade such assistant ministers that it was untenable for them to continue attacks on the government of which they were a part. Kenya is, in effect, a one-party state and all legislators are members of Mr. Kenyatta's party. However, the talk has not stopped.

The roots of resentment are varied. Although the issue is supposedly the welfare of the "people," much of the debate is intensely personal.

Members of parliament say that they and even the cabinet have little influence in contrast to an inner circle of presidential advisers and the civil service.

Mr. Kenyatta's government has been one of the most meticulously legal in the third world and has not taken foreign property without compensation.

This has given the critics opportunities to thunder—often in an openly demagogic way—that the 40,000 white and 130,000 Asian residents of Kenya control too much wealth while many blacks are jobless and poor.

They are encouraged in this course by the fact that while Kenya's economic growth has been close to the highest in Africa, it has not been able to outstrip population increases and reduce unemployment, housing shortages and other social problems.

Of late, however, the critics have concentrated on an African elite, which they do not name, and not members of other races.

Chorus of Accusations

Earlier this month, in an impassioned debate on land policy, many members of parliament joined in an unprecedented chorus of accusations that some major figures were gaining ownership of large acreage in farms.

"The type of Kenya we are building is the type of Kenya our people do not want," said J. M. Karuri, a charismatic younger politician who probably qualifies as the spiritual leader of the informal opposition.

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Jomo Kenyatta

of the house, P.M. Waiyaki, even joined in the protests, and the fact he did tended to reinforce the impression of rank-and-file anger.

Mr. Kenyatta is so enormously popular and respected that he has been able to be both responsible, efficient and loved—something that many African leaders are unable to be. He has thus found it unnecessary and unpalatable to engage in the racial and economic demagoguery of such men as Gen. Idi Amin of Uganda and has been able to preserve Kenya's smoothly working economy as well as its remarkably placid racial atmosphere.

However, Yugoslav sources said President Tito blamed the two for paying too little attention to central party authority and allowing laissez-faire economic development, which benefited enterprise managers, bankers and the middle class at the expense of the workers. In this country wealthy persons often pay almost

2 Top Serbian Party Leaders Quit Posts

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The top two Communist leaders in Yugoslavia's largest republic have quit in a policy dispute with President Tito. Their resignations apparently clear the way for the 80-year-old leader to carry out his plan to reduce the size of the Communist party and strengthen its influence in this diverse, multinational country.

One of the two is a former foreign minister and ambassador in Washington, Marko Niksic, 52, who has led the Serbian Communist party since 1968. The other, Mrs. Ljiljana Perovic, 39, the party secretary, has been rated as the most influential woman in Yugoslav politics.

Mr. Niksic and Mrs. Perovic have won a reputation in Serbia as economic pragmatists in a party that often has been characterized by political intrigue and assertion of Serbian hegemony in the Yugoslav Republic.

However, Yugoslav sources said President Tito blamed the two for paying too little attention to central party authority and allowing laissez-faire economic development, which benefited enterprise managers, bankers and the middle class at the expense of the workers. In this country wealthy persons often pay almost

no taxes by not reporting the full amount earned from rents or capitalist-type investments, while workers contribute 44 percent of their monthly pay to social security, health insurance and housing and children's funds.

More Discipline Demanded

Differences between the Serbs and President Tito over the extent to which the League of Communists should get involved in regional affairs began to emerge at least 18 months ago. At that time, President Tito started demanding more discipline from regional parties and proposed a vanguard League of Communists. The rift between the Serbs and President Tito became public 10 days ago.

Tanjung news agency said the resignations had been handed in at a Serbian Central Committee meeting Saturday. A possible hint of a lingering rebellious attitude was contained in a short item in yesterday's edition of Belgrade's Politika. It reported that only 10 out of 40

members of a Central Committee commission had shown up for a scheduled discussion of President Tito's policy line.

President Tito has given assurances that there will be no return to Stalinist ways. But he has stressed that the League of Communists cannot be decentralized. Evidently the outbursts of nationalism in the republics in 1971 convinced him that a tight-knit party was essential.

Rich and Poor

He said in a letter circulated recently that his main worry is that society could become divided into "rich and poor," but he has said he wants to keep the market economy, though with better controls, as well as the Titoist system of workers' management of factories.

The Serbian resignations followed the pattern established last December, when top officials of Croatia were forced out by President Tito. Their mistake, he said, was tolerating the states' rights movement in the Croatian Republic and letting it get out of hand. Hundreds of persons were subsequently expelled from the party and dozens were tried and convicted. In the case of Serbia, however, Yugoslav officials have been telling questioners that the Serbs' main error has been lax handling of the republic's affairs, which is not a cause for trials or mass purges.

China Buys Satellite Unit

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP).—Western Union International yesterday announced the sale of a satellite earth station to the People's Republic of China. The company said that it would install the earth station with a 98-foot antenna in the vicinity of Peking.

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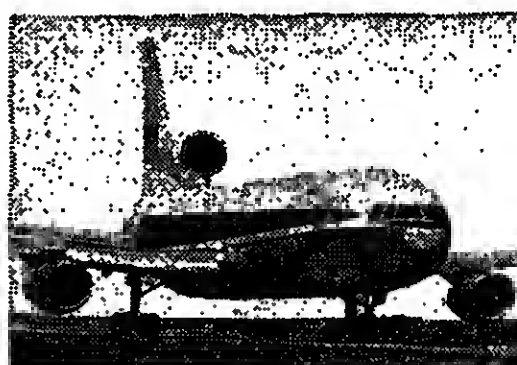
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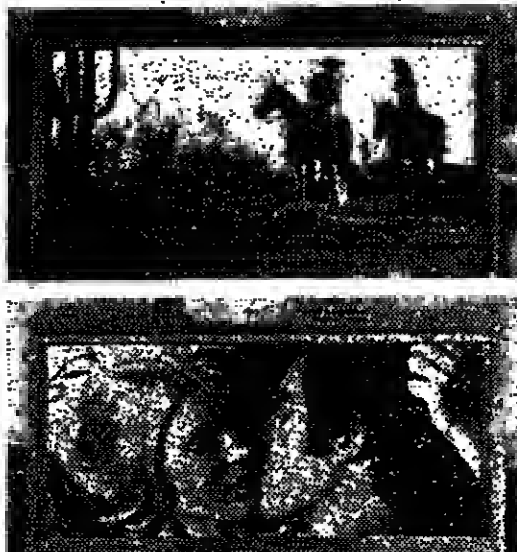
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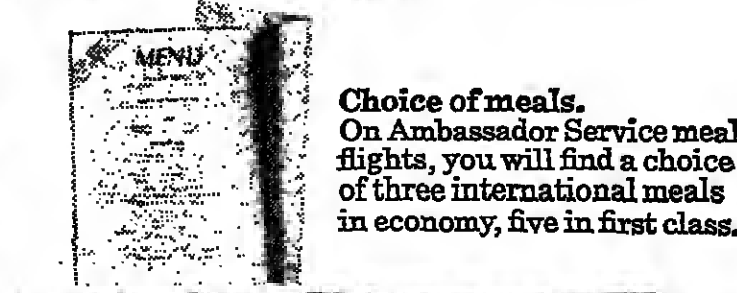
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King's Ransom

12 years old

A distinctly superior SCOTCH

The Détente Bandwagon

The two German states, separated for a generation by ideology and their patrons' rivalry and the Communist-built Iron Curtain, are tying up the loose ends of their official relations as quickly as possible in order to hop on the bandwagon of international détente. Both West and East Germany realize that to lag behind would mean to risk losing or delaying valuable advantages. The two craved United Nations membership and the respectability and international access which membership bestows. On their own continent, both want full participation in any European security conference, the big diplomatic circus expected to open next year. Between themselves both seem ready, even eager, to introduce larger measures of maturity and personal civility into a relationship too long cramped in a cold-war mold.

Agreement between the two German states is ripe. The foundation of it was laid last year: East Germany accepted a Berlin agreement in which others decided how foreigners would traverse its territory, and West Germany accepted the Soviet and Polish treaties in which it formally relinquished claims to territory lost in World War II. Thus were laid to rest the two main causes of post-war trouble in Germany—access to Berlin, and Bonn's alleged desire for revenge. It then became just a question of time for the German states to reach out politically to each other. At the Munich Olympics, where East Germany won 66 medals (after Russia's 99 and America's 94), East Germany seemed to get an essential boost of pride—at last something to show to offset the controlling international image of the Berlin wall. As architect of West Germany's policy of reconciliation with Nazi Germany's victims in the East, Willy Brandt needed no further spur. It just so happens, however, that he's got elections coming up Nov. 19, and prompt agreement with East Germany would be helpful to him.

So it is that a week ago Bonn and Pankow concluded the first "treaty" made between them in the 23 years since they emerged from the ignominy of defeat and occupation

into status as incipient states. (Their flourishing economic relations have been conducted outside of any treaty framework.) Under the new treaty, rules for personal travel between East and West were elaborated. This was a humanitarian boon on both sides of the wall, a political asset for West Germany. Like all other Soviet bloc countries, East Germany remains in effect a prison for its citizens, but Pankow—for reasons of morale as well as image—is starting to relax somewhat.

And now the two teams of German negotiators are finishing up a "basic treaty" which would mark an end to their official hostility, and put their relations on a basis comparable to relations of other states. This would pave the way for widespread recognition of East Germany by the United States and other Western states—fulfilling a major purpose of Pankow, which has spent the last 20 years seeking first-class world citizenship. There is still a hangup. West Germany, unwilling emotionally and politically to surrender the idea of possible eventual reunification, insists that West and East are "two states in one nation"; hence, Bonn won't accept Pankow as a "sovereign" state. Pankow demands that Bonn take that final step. But some formula, if only a semantic one, will surely be found to bridge the gap.

After World War II there was no European peace treaty because Washington and Moscow could not agree on what to do with Germany, whose rebirth as the greatest continental power was—correctly—anticipated. There may never be a European peace treaty but Washington and Moscow have agreed what to do with Germany: Keep it divided and build a set of working relationships around German division. Lack of a peace treaty actually helps the Big Two to maintain the degree of European involvement necessary to carry out this policy. They assert the "rights" they acquired by defeating Germany in World War II. Those "rights" are being freshly asserted by the wartime allies this week. As a West German official explains, "Everyone wants to keep their fingers in the German pie."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Killing of Mr. Susini

There was something decent to be said after the bombing accident over Hanoi on Oct. 11 which caused the death of the French chief of mission there, Pierre Susini, and of at least five other people and which also caused the destruction of the French mission. But the Pentagon couldn't find the words to say it. In its statement last week admitting the American responsibility for the bombing, the Pentagon press spokesman talked to the American people and to the world—and to the family of Mr. Susini—in Pentagonese, which is intelligible only to those who deal in it in their daily work.

Thus, bombs do not explode; they "impact"; targets are not picked, they are "targeted." You do not say "bombs"; instead, when the Pentagon actually got around to admitting responsibility for the death and destruction, it speculated that it was due to the failure of the "ordnance" to release properly. The grace of the language—not to mention its fidelity to the facts—parallels that of the 5-year-old child, who upon being asked by his mother how he came to break a lamp, replies, "It fell." The statement had only a bit more grace than Secretary Laird's churlish and defensive speculation immediately after the event that the damage

might well have been caused by a North Vietnamese SAM missile. "Anti-aircraft weaponry," he suggested, "might have impacted on this particular building."

Men and nations—as opposed to 5-year-old children—are presumed to be responsible for their acts and no amount of euphemistic gobbledegook can muffle the U.S. responsibility for Mr. Susini's death and those of the other innocent bystanders whom our bomb killed. When the present bombing phase was initiated last spring, this newspaper repeatedly expressed its deep reservations about "terror" bombing in or around population centers. Yet, here is the Pentagon in October admitting that we were bombing targets—however "military" their classification—only three miles from the French mission and, presumably, a good deal closer to places occupied by parts of Hanoi's civilian population. No matter how smart your "ordnance" is, at high speeds and under intense resistance, accidental "impacts" are bound to occur.

What is really needed is not smarter bombs, but straighter talk. Mr. Susini was killed as a result of defective bombing policies—not defective "ordnance."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Echoes of 1968

President Thieu's grudging prediction that there may soon be a cease-fire in Indochina reinforces speculation that Washington and Hanoi are close to agreement on terms for a cessation of hostilities. But the South Vietnamese leader has made clear that he will do all in his power to block a political settlement, again sharply rejecting any coalition with the Communists and setting conditions for a cease-fire that may not be attainable.

General Thieu's tough statement recalls the eve of another American presidential election four years ago when another national administration was striving to redeem a broken campaign promise through a last-minute push for peace. President Johnson had ordered a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam (over Thieu's vociferous objections) and, after consultations with Saigon, had arranged to initiate negotiations in Paris. Three days before the election, President Thieu abruptly announced that his government would boycott the talks.

The South Vietnamese president's action was a blow not only to President Johnson's

peace efforts but to the Democratic presidential contender, Hubert Humphrey, as well. It was seen as a bid by General Thieu to delay negotiations in the hope that a Nixon victory would lead to a stiffer United States stance on settlement terms.

For nearly four years, the Nixon administration has supported the Saigon regime's uncompromising position with American lives, material and money at incalculable cost to the peoples of Indochina. Now, with another election at hand, Mr. Nixon appears at last to be moving toward the kind of settlement that President Johnson might have achieved four years ago, but for Saigon's intransigence. Once again, President Thieu is attempting to cast his veto.

President Nixon is confronted with an inescapable choice between his oft-repeated commitment to Saigon to bar a Communist takeover in South Vietnam and his unfulfilled promise to the American people to deliver peace in Indochina. He cannot have it both ways, as President Thieu has bluntly made clear.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 26, 1897

LONDON.—Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce has made a laudable but unsuccessful endeavor to bring the Marine Department of the Board of Trade up to date. That antiquated body fails completely to see how a woman can be Master of anything—least of all a yacht. According to its dictionary, Master means a man, and no other production of creation is entitled to the appellation. Her Ladyship loves the sea, and desired to obtain a certificate as yacht master, but was declined permission to sit for the Board of Trade examinations.

Fifty Years Ago

October 26, 1922

PARIS.—Publicity of effective new war devices may act as a preventative of war, inasmuch as all nations will seek to have them, and hence the confidence of any one nation in its overwhelming superiority in armament may be restrained. On the other hand, it does not argue well for the decrease of the warlike spirit; and the warlike spirit is more dangerous than the armaments themselves. It can hardly be held that the fabrication of such devices in time of peace is consistent with the Washington compact.



Another Look at Ted Kennedy

By David S. Broder

BUTTE, Mont.—What Teddy Kennedy is doing this fall is exactly what any smart politician would do in his shoes," said a fellow Democrat who regards himself as a smart politician.

"He's working hard for the national ticket, so nobody can blame McGovern's loss on him. And he's putting a helluva lot of Democrats in his debt by campaigning for them in their own races."

Kennedy is indeed doing those things, in a campaign effort that has kept him on the road three or four days a week all fall and now has him traveling full-time. By Nov. 7, he will have been in almost half the states on behalf of the McGovern-Sturiver

ticket and Democratic candidates for the Senate, the House, governor and even state legislature.

His exertions are similar to those Richard Nixon made in 1964 and, like Nixon's, can certainly be interpreted as an effort to lay in political capital for the next presidential nomination. Just as Nixon's work in a losing cause in 1964 helped him win the nomination in the Republican year of 1968, so Kennedy's efforts for the disheveled Democrats this year may help him in the presidential race in the more propitious year of 1976.

Gap in Logic

The only gap in this logic is that Nixon in 1964 was a two-time loser, who needed desper-

ately to restore his credentials with his party before attempting a candidacy of his own again, while Kennedy is an unbeaten candidate who can probably have the presidential nomination for the asking any year he wants it.

That may seem an exaggeration, but a trip with Kennedy through several Western and Midwestern states produces ample evidence, not only of his prowess as a campaigner, but of the potency of the Kennedy myth and tradition. There is probably no emotional force in American politics, and certainly no movement inside the Democratic party, that can match its impact.

The question of Kennedy's future is really not a political question at all but a psychological one. As the young people would say, he can probably be nominated for President "any time he gets his head together." When that will be no one can guess, but the same Western swing that showed Kennedy's political potency demonstrated how strong are the personal and psychological problems he must overcome.

A Memory

The face that Kennedy shows the world is that of strong self-discipline. But last week, when his chartered jet came in here for a campaign stop under miserable flying conditions, with snow falling and visibility marginal, he did not bother to hide from his companions his vivid recollection of a similar landing attempt in Massachusetts, eight years ago, and the crash from which he was pulled with a broken back, his seat-mate and closest aide dead.

This time he landed safely, but the threat of danger must be constantly in his mind. Two brothers were killed while campaigning. He has visited this fall with George Wallace and seen the physical and psychological damage a would-be assassin caused him.

He is guarded everywhere by the Secret Service. There have been no incidents, but an aide wonders if the hazard would be greater if Kennedy were campaigning for president himself.

He is an easy figure to romanticize. But he is not immune from criticism. It can be argued that Kennedy is as much to blame as any one man for the plight of his party today. Had it not been for the accident at Chappaquiddick, had it not been for his refusal of the vice-presidential offer, this would clearly be a different presidential race.

Had he not miscounted and mismanaged his own re-election as Senate Democratic whip, Sen. Robert Byrd would not be in line of succession to the majority leadership, and the Democratic opposition to the Nixon policies might be more effective than it has been.

But even if all this is true, there is no substitute for Kennedy in the Democratic party today or in the next four years. The awareness of all this—the heritage he represents and has sometimes failed; of the power he possesses and has sometimes abused; of the responsibilities he must meet and the risks that attend them—all this and more accompany Edward Kennedy every day of his life and make this strong yet vulnerable man with the old-young face the magnetic figure he is.

Canada's Elections And Urban Troubles

By William Borders

TORONTO.—Mrs. Beth MacDonald, an unemployed widow who lives on a pension in a shabby rooming house here, is not planning to vote in the Canadian parliamentary election Oct. 30.

"Whoever wins, what difference will it make in my life?" she asked, as she eased down into a chair in a cheap cafeteria in which she spends almost every morning, stretching out a cup of tea.

"The poor people who live in the cities are the ones who are forgotten in Canada. The politicians worry about everyone else, but not us."

All the national candidates would dispute Mrs. MacDonald's view, with charts, white papers, plans and programs to show how much they care.

Urban Problem

But her complaint reflects a development that Canadians—including some of the politicians—are beginning to recognize: As Canada has become more and more an urban nation, it has been acquiring urban problems long familiar in the United States—including big-city poverty, racial tension, traffic congestion and the like.

Although some people still think of this as a land of trout streams and limitless pine forests, two-thirds of Canada's 21 million people now live in cities, and one-fourth of them live in the four largest metropolitan areas—Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

Pointing out this population trend at a campaign rally the other night in Toronto, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said it was important that Toronto's rapid growth not make it "an unwieldy dinosaur, an unfeeling megalopolis."

"We know the advantages of city life and we also know the disadvantages, and increasingly, we are coming to realize the costs," the prime minister said.

The cities and suburbs are the power base of Mr. Trudeau's Liberal party, accounting for most of its seats in the House of Commons.

The prime minister, determined to keep his majority in the House, has been campaigning intensively in urban areas, and in the last few days his government has announced plans for a 50-acre urban-renewal program in Ottawa, and a \$30-million park on Lake Ontario in downtown Toronto.

The announcements were greeted with some cynicism—the Toronto Star called the park plan "real old-time, porkbarrel politics" but they were expected to do the job of picking up votes in the two cities.

The opposition Progressive Conservative party holds almost no urban-area seats in the House of Commons, but its leader, Robert T. Stanfield, is also campaigning hard in the cities, against heavy odds.

"A Progressive Conservative government," one of Mr. Stanfield's brochures promises, "would promote the use of innovative design in housing; it would provide federal assistance for the development of mass-transit systems."

He has also pledged that he would increase the Ministry of Urban Affairs, which Mr. Trudeau established last year, to recognize the accelerating movement of Canadians to the cities and their suburbs.

Cities in this country look like American cities, but there are basic differences, and some Canadians affect a certain smug superiority when discussing them. "I was in Cleveland on business, and I asked the hotel doorman which direction would be an interesting walk after dinner," a resident of Montreal recalled. "Well, he just looked shocked and told me it was not safe to leave the hotel under any circumstances. And so, I never saw Cleveland."

'More Livable'

Canada's cities seem, as one visiting American put it, "more livable," more designed for people. In many cities in the United States,

Montreal has a vast underground complex of boutiques, theaters and restaurants, connected to a subway system which, though much less sophisticated than New York's, is clean, quiet and almost free of crime.

Metropolitan Toronto has a fourth of the people that New York City has, but last year New York had 63 times as many robberies, and 38 times as many murders.

The middle class has not left the Canadian city centers to the same extent that it has in the United States, and all of the major cities have high-rise apartments and town house develop-

ments within walking distance downtown.

"Urban life works in Canada," said a Liberal party candidate in Vancouver.

But there are signs of change. Sociologists say that one reason Canada has been so calm is that there have been few sharp ethnic differences; most of its people have been of British or North European descent. That homogeneity is being eroded.

Immigration from Italy is sharply during the 1960s, and there are now perhaps 200,000 people in Toronto whose mother tongue is Italian. But as a director of a program that helps them adjust to Toronto complained: "Almost no one in the city—government, well schools or anywhere—can speak Italian."

The black population has risen, too, largely through immigration from the West Indies; the time of the 1960 census, it was 32,000 blacks in all Canada. Now it is thought there may be 50,000 or more Toronto blacks.

'Black a Day'

"When I came here from the West Indies in the 1950s, I'd see one black person a day," Austin Clarke, the managing editor of *Clarinet*, a three-page black-oriented newspaper, said. "Now we all over the place."

Mr. Clarke said that there are as much racial discriminations here as in the United States, that in Canada blacks had organized to do anything about most of the blacks here, he planned, still considered to be "citizens of the West" or wherever else they came from, lacking "a commitment Canada."

"But look out when our child grows up," he continued, "consider themselves Canadian only, and they're going to be asking things like why there are no black hockey players, or the police treat them funny."

Indians in Winnipeg

In Winnipeg, there is increasing concern about unemployed Indians who stand around street corners drinking alcohol. In Vancouver, they are once upon a time and because of traffic, a drive to work in the morning takes an hour.

As the national election campaign nears its end, urban problems are not yet a central issue. They are being talked about but they are not being discussed in the national campaign about the matter who wins. As a service party worker in Ottawa put it:

"Both parties have been ignoring the cities, as urban problems quickly grow and grow. It's a time when we began to care. I think perhaps that's the hope."

Letters

The U.S. and This

The suggestion by Thomas Lippmann of *The Washington Post* in the IFT of Oct. 29 a peace agreement in Viet Nam "require the ouster of the present government" is a point I think perhaps that's the hope.

"The U.S. is supposedly to persuade President Thieu to quit at the behest of the N and to replace him with an acceptable ruler."

"The peculiar logic with this maneuver is being sold that Thieu is an American pet, but one of those who supposes who refuses to do it is told by his alleged master and is therefore unacceptable to the North. He must be replaced by an independent man (who do what he is told) and is therefore acceptable."

Americans seem determined to blacken Thieu's personal character, say that of his regime ought to justify to themselves to the world their results, and if necessary of him for their own purposes.

Paris. H.W. ARND

War and Terror

Referring to "Letter to a Young Man" by Robert Kennedy, I say: No matter which side we are conducting a war of, we are conducting a war of.

Having lived through four years of barbaric occupation, I say: No matter which side we are conducting a war of, we are conducting a war of.

SIMONNE M. PULICIS

Neully sur Seine, France

PARIS FASHION

The Chemise Comeback

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Emanuel Ungaro, whose salon is with success, scored again with a very simple idea: chemise.

question about it. The is the big story for next show. Ungaro has made over into the dress field with and flair. Not an easy feat because he made his tion as a tailor. You can a Ungaro coat a mile away, best seller is a white shant-hemise, caught at the neck, and waist with drawstrings. leaves have an interesting, d raglan effect but other- the dress is nothing more a pure envelope.

is dress sums up my phi-ly," Ungaro said. "I don't clothes should be rigid and a woman must be free press herself too and do wn thing. That is why I my simplest dresses best." dded, pointing to a black d dress, "almost an orphan- resily. Ungaro's dresses have s, "because I find sleeveless a bit vulgar," he said.

The way he has them bloused over a short, ribboned cuff is quite romantic.

A Few Ruffles

Ungaro believes that this current switch to dresses is a return to feminine and romantic fashion; he could not resist a few ruffles here and there.

All dresses are caught at the waist with drawstrings, "to make them nice and soft," he said. "I hate to break the silhouette with rigid belts." However he did have a couple of long dresses with 10-inch-wide cummerbunds. With buyers peering at his door, Ungaro, whose ready-to-wear now represents 65 percent of his business, is in the position where he can pick and choose.

"For years, I tried to express something that is finally now totally accepted," he said, with the smile of a man who has put across his message. To make buyers' lives easier, Ungaro broke down his collection into three groups. The first group, which will be delivered to the stores in January, is still a bit wintry, with ombre plaid reversible coats, a few pants, heavy canvas raincoats and a lot of suede, which Ungaro handles extremely well. Then comes a

second lighter group (which will hit the stores in February) in silk, cotton, poplins, shantung with the emphasis on natural colors and fabrics. The third group, timed for March, is definitely summery and the colors move from pastel into a higher, louder color range.

Ungaro keeps his layered look "which is really my signature, you know" but with variations. His dot and flower mixture, for which he is famous, is still there but it is less complicated and less aggressive.

Dior's Scherrer

The same dress direction could also be seen at Dior's and Scherrer's. Philippe Guitou, designer of the Miss Dior line, said his favorites are two printed dresses, with a wide insect belt. The short-sleeved coat was another interesting trend as well as the white organdy duster.

As in all Paris collections, the strong fashion themes are the shirt, elasticized belts, flower-on-plaid prints, pajama piping over dresses, crepe de chine, and, inevitably, the suit. Typical Dior: the smashing navy crepe evening pajamas.

Scherrer has nice clothes (in the best sense of the word) for women who lunch at choice restaurants and lead pleasant, sheltered lives. His main idea is the classic ensemble, usually a wrap-around, self-belted, solid-color coat over a printed silk dress. His colors are bright and gay and his exclusive prints include a cheerful, Domanier Housseau jungle scene.

Kenzo

Another truly original talent who came through forcefully this week is Kenzo (Jap). A fairly new name in the fashion business, Kenzo has so many ideas that it is sometimes hard to see the forest for the trees. His only problem: His entire production set-up needs revamping if he has any hope of preventing others from stealing his ideas before he gets his own clothes into the stores.



Two from Ungaro: at left, cotton; right, silk.

Having launched the kimono and raglan sleeves (when everybody else was still doing the skinny look), Kenzo now takes off in another direction: the tunic look with V-necked sweaters over pleated skirts that have a faint echo of the 20s. For the first time, he carries his idea into humorous swimwear. Then, he has some long, slopy sweaters with 10-inch waist-

bands and bloused sleeves, all in wonderful bold stripes. For evening, Kenzo likes silver satins, long gingham dresses—but his real hit is pastel organdy. His organdy shirts, with organdy chrysanthemums, go over wide organdy pants and come in pink, blue, pistachio, beige and brown. As an aside, Kenzo gave new life to the T-shirt by printing his in wintertime jacquards.

OPERA IN LONDON

Kubiak Fulfills Promise As Tosca at Covent Garden

By Henry Picasanti

LONDON, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Franco Zeffirelli's production of "Tosca," dating from 1964, when Maria Callas was the Tosca and Tito Gobbi the Scarpia, is back at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, with Teresa Kubiak, a new Tosca, Jean Bonhomme, a new Cavaradossi, David Atherton, a new conductor, and Kostas Paskalis, a familiar, justly admired Scarpia.

It has always been an imposing production and, precisely on that account, a troublesome one. It tends to engulf the principal singers. In "Tosca," more than in most operas, everything should be done to focus attention upon the development and revelation of character arising from the Tosca-Scarpia encounter and confrontation. All else, even Cavaradossi as a personality, is setting and framework.

In Zeffirelli's production it is rather the other way around. Sheerly as production, this "Tosca" is imaginative, ingenious and effective, but it draws attention to itself and away from the protagonists, with the mischief compounded by Renzo Mangiarullo's massive, cluttered, ugly and ill-lit sets. In the present revival there is further interference from an orchestra, under Atherton, overly assertive, inflexible, and insensitive to the singers' requirements.

I cannot remember ever attending a performance of any opera with so persistent a sensation of hearing the singers—or not hearing them—through an orchestral screen. It often seemed, at last night's second performance, as though the orchestra were competing rather than supporting, and too often winning. It is a tribute to the strength, prowess and resourcefulness of Kubiak, Paskalis and Bonhomme that the drama comes over as well as it does.

Kubiak amply fulfills the promise of last season's Madame Butterfly with a minutely studied, physically handsome and vocally radiant Tosca, summing up even a "Vist d'arte" that was made to sound like a soprano obligato to an orchestral interlude. She has, at last, had reviews commensurate with her accomplishment. Bonhomme, a Canadian, returning to the company after an absence of several seasons, revealed himself as a tenor to watch. It has been a long time since I have heard "E lucevan le stelle" and "O dolce mani" so beautifully sung—and so waywardly accompanied.

The program book, by the way, includes a wonderfully informative account by Harold Rosenthal of the true story of Tosca, Scarpia and Cavaradossi from which Sardou's drama and, subsequently, Puccini's opera were drawn. If you have ever thought Sardou's fiction overblown, try history.

Overcrowding at Fashion Shows in Paris Is Called 'Dangerous'

PARIS, Oct. 25 (UPI).—Overcrowding at some of the bigger ready-to-wear shows in Paris has "gone beyond the stage being a nuisance, it is dangerous," according to Women's Wear Daily, the influential American trade newspaper.

WWD says that the Paris fire department is not on ball or conditions that exist—overcrowding, lack of fire exits, combustible plastics, indiscriminate smoking and general shoving and shoving—would be controlled.

The newspaper cited ready-to-wear manufacturers Chanel, Rocher and Mondes as being the "worst offenders," citing one correspondent, WWD said that "a fire at a Chanel show would be a disaster."

In contrast, the ready-to-wear salon at the Porte de Versailles, "while crowded," is "well run and safe." Also, "couturiers who show ready-to-wear have things well hand."

Testing Americans for College

Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK (UPI).—Before his academic year ends, a 14 million high school seniors will pay \$6.50 (total of \$9.1 million) for privilege of taking a three-test.

is the Scholastic Aptitude offered as a service of the Entrance Examination. How a student does on test helps determine his chances of succeeding at a par college.

ood showing does not guarantee to the Harvard, and Princeton type colleges it helps. The pressure on nts at these testing times is odious. Parents may say:

Study harder. Teachers may say: Improve your vocabulary. And in some communities coaching services are available.

The testing ritual is formal. A student must apply and guarantee a reservation at a particular testing place (usually a high school) on a given date. Regular registration for the test to be given in the United States on Dec. 3 closes Oct. 25, for example.

The multiple choice test designed to measure a student's verbal and mathematical skills does not call for coaching. Based on extensive research, trustees of the College Board report that coaching has no significant impact on a person's SAT scores.

Lifetime Abilities

The SAT measures abilities that the student develops over his entire lifetime. In the opinion of the trustees, vocabulary drill, memorizing facts, or the like, can do little to raise scores.

As a result, the board suggests that a student spend his or her time on school assignments and general reading rather than on cramming. In the long run, the former will be more effective and beneficial preparation for college.

The SDQ—Student Descriptive Questionnaire—is an option at SAT time. This is not a test, rather, it gives a student an opportunity to pass on information reflecting his or her hopes, experiences and interests. At the student's request, this SDQ information is sent to the colleges and scholarship agencies designated by the student. There is no extra charge for this.

The SDQ was added to the testing program last year. College admissions officers had expressed a desire to have more information than just test scores on the students who were applying.

Samples

A sample question in the student orientation booklet on the SAT shows the nature of verbal skill questions. In the subsection titled antonyms (opposites) there is this sample question:

Schism: A—majority; B—union; C—uniformity; D—conference; E—construction.

The student designates the correct answer by filling in a space on the answer sheet. The correct answer is B. The question is described as of more than average difficulty.

In a recent year, I was answered correctly by 32 percent of the students. It is of more than average difficulty because C is a possibly correct answer. The answer B, however, is more correct.

The math questions are the usual Greek-sounding type—to anyone who has not been tackling math in a classroom setting. And even to some of these some of the questions might as well be Greek.

For example, there is a sketch of connected triangles. The question: In the triangles above, if AB, CD and EF are line segments, what is the sum of the measures of the marked angles? Either a student knows or is left chewing his eraser.

The questions on the SDQ are easiest. One of the questions (on parents' income) might be considered the super-snooper type. But college board spokesmen say this information is necessary when figuring qualifications for scholarships.

The test answers are recorded on a separate answer sheet rather than directly in the test book. This answer sheet then is scored by a machine.

Students often ask: Does it pay to guess about answers? The college board answers: "Your scores on this test will be based on the number of questions you answer correctly minus a fraction of the number you answer incorrectly. Therefore, it is improbable that random or haphazard guessing will change your scores significantly."

Foreign or American students living abroad who seek information regarding application deadlines and testing dates should contact their local U.S. Embassy or the Fulbright commission in their country.

Frankfurt Buys a Painting

FRANKFURT, Oct. 24 (AP).—The city of Frankfurt has paid 750,000 marks (\$250,000) to a collector for Max Beckmann's 1919 painting, "The Synagogue." The work, showing a temple later destroyed by the Nazis, is on view in the city art museum.

Britain to Stage Salute to EEC January

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP).—Britain will stage a 10-day festival of drama, sport and TV entertainment in January to celebrate the European Community.

festival, called Fanture for e, starts on Jan. 3, two days Britain officially becomes ner in the enlarged market with the Irish Republic.

plans were announced yesterday by festival organizers who seen given \$50,000 of government money for the program. Goodman, chairman of committee for Cultural Events, at there would be concerts orchestras including the rdam Concertgebouw and Berlin Philharmonic. Also led: the European premiere muel Beckett's new play "and a reading by Laurence Olivier of a specially European ode by Chris-Fry.

noncultural events will e a vintage car rally from n to Brussels, a European ng fair in Birmingham, a TV talent competition o cabaret acts from all the countries.

highlight of the sports m will be soccer, with the mity's current partners and n selected by the three members participating.



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100	90	1.50	10.00	100	90	1.50	100	90	1.50	10.00	100	90	1.50	100	90	1.50	10.00	100	90	1.50

(Continued on Page 18)

Gulf Oil Pact to Be OPEC Model

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Other oil producing countries would like the same deal the Arabian Gulf producers have negotiated with Western oil companies, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said today.

He was speaking before the start of a series of meetings to discuss a proposed agreement under which the Arabian Gulf countries eventually will control 1 percent of the oil companies operating on their territories.

Delegates from the Gulf states—Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar—met in the in-conditioned freshness of the and Oil Ministry to examine the agreement negotiated in their behalf by Sheikh Yamani.

Ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet tomorrow to consider endorsing the agreement as a basis for all participation

Accord's Backing Seen by Yamani

talks between oil producing countries and the companies which are exploiting their oil fields.

"The other members of OPEC would like to get from the companies working on their land what the Gulf states have achieved," Sheikh Yamani said. "They will study this tomorrow," he added.

In addition to the five Gulf countries, OPEC comprises Libya, Algeria, Iraq, Venezuela, Nigeria and Indonesia, which together account for 80 percent of the world's oil production.

The agreement worked out by Sheikh Yamani during talks in New York with representatives of Western oil companies gives the Arabian Gulf countries an initial 25 percent share in the capital

and operations of the companies. The interest will be raised by stages to 51 percent over 11 years, with the producing countries paying agreed sums in compensation.

Sheikh Yamani has predicted all the Gulf states will sign it this month or next.

Yamani Optimistic

There have been persistent reports, however, that both Kuwait and Iraq have expressed reservations. Kuwait because of internal political considerations and Iraq because of its recent nationalization of Iraq Petroleum Co.

Sheikh Yamani said, "I am optimistic about the outcome of the meeting. Saudi Arabia and two other countries, Qatar and Abu Dhabi, have agreed to my initial draft."

He added he did not expect the agreement to be signed tonight, although he was hopeful of a "gentlemen's agreement."

EEC Drafts Plan to Fight Rising Prices

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—The Common Market commission today put the final touches to a far-reaching anti-inflation program for the whole of the EEC.

The commission's plan will serve as the basis for discussion when EEC finance ministers meet next Monday in Luxembourg to work out concrete measures in accordance with instructions given by last week's summit meeting in Paris.

Finance ministers of the candidate countries will attend the Luxembourg session.

Final details of the commission document were not given, but in the meantime, preferential tariff quotas on imported items may be increased by 20 percent for all products except textiles.

Farm Prices

On farm prices, the commission confirms that it will make no proposals for the 1973/74 season, as this will be the responsibility of the new executive which takes office on Jan. 1.

But the document says that the community should also look for other ways of guaranteeing farmers incomes besides higher prices.

Other items which the sources forecast will be in the final commission draft include:

- Recommendations to member governments to cut back public spending.
- Target figures for controlling the expansion of the money supply in member countries.
- A reduction of the investments by EEC central banks on the European market.
- A pledge by the member states and the commission to ensure that free competition rules are strictly enforced to ensure that prices are kept as low as possible.

Using Superconductivity Revolutionary Generator Is Developed

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—Development of an electric generator that uses superconductivity was announced by Westinghouse Electric Corp. yesterday.

Superconductivity is the loss of almost all resistance to an electric current. It occurs in several metals, including lead, and in certain alloys when they are cooled to lower than 430 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

In the new Westinghouse generator, the magnet coils are made of a special alloy that becomes superconducting when cooled in a bath of super-cold liquid helium.

Such superconductor electric generators are only a third or a tenth the size of conventional generators, are considerably cheaper and are more efficient, Westinghouse researchers said. They estimated that a superconductor generator for a large central power station would save about \$2 million in capital cost.

Saving on Site

They said they have built a prototype superconductor generator, five feet long and 3 1/2 feet in diameter, producing 5,000 kilowatts of electric power—enough to serve a town of 8,000 people.

Full-scale superconductor generators for large central power stations could be developed by the mid-1980s, while smaller generators for ships and aircraft could be available in the late 1970s, they said.

The Westinghouse generator produces alternating current in the same way as a conventional generator. A coil of wire that is an electromagnet is rotated inside stationary loops of copper. It is the spinning magnetic field that creates a current in the copper loops; the more intense the magnetic field, the more current produced.

In conventional electric generators, the magnetic coil or so-called rotor, is made of a solid steel cylinder around which is wrapped a copper coil. In the superconductor generator, the magnetic coil is made of wires of an alloy of niobium and titanium. It is sealed inside a cylinder filled with liquid helium, which is colder than 453 degrees below zero, where the niobium-titanium alloy is superconducting. The niobium-titanium wires have only an eighth the thickness of the copper wire in conventional generators.

Because the niobium-titanium wire is superconducting, it can produce a magnetic field three to four times as strong as a comparable conventional copper-wire coil and is far smaller and lighter, the researchers said.

As a result, the superconductor generator can be anywhere from a third to a tenth the size and weight of a conventional generator.

The superconductor generator, in addition, is expected to be 88.6 percent efficient in converting mechanical energy into electricity, one percentage point higher than conventional generators, they said.

Market Drifts As Investors Await Truce

Volume Rise Ascribed To Big Block Trades

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The stock market drifted aimlessly today as investors awaited further developments in the negotiations for a truce in Vietnam.

The New York Stock Exchange price index closed with a loss of 0.01 at 60.58 and the Dow Jones industrial average dipped 1.13 and finished at 951.38. The market was trendless throughout the session.

It is widely believed in Wall Street that a cease-fire will spark a significant rally, but investors obviously have chosen to stay on the sidelines until further signs of progress in the peace talks are evident.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 174.3 million shares from yesterday's 153.4 million, but the increase was entirely attributable to a few big block trades that accounted for more than 2.5 million shares of the day's total.

The flow of third-quarter financial reports from the corporate world remained heavy, but in general the reactions in Wall Street were limited. Glimmour stocks suffered minor losses as they often do when investors are marking time.

One major bright spot on the list was Rheingold, which shot up 4 to 21 5/8 in response to the news that PepsiCo was making a tender offer for 1.6 million Rheingold shares at \$24 each.

Rheingold also disclosed lower third-quarter earnings and said it had acquired Mason & Mason, a soft-drink company. The report of lower earnings was offset by the PepsiCo tender offer.

Also the active list was Pan American Airways, closing down 5/8 at 10 1/2 on total turnover of 556,500 shares.

Big blocks also crossed the tape in American Cyanamid, First Charter Financial, Celanese, Commonwealth Oil, Northeast Utilities and Phillips Petroleum, all of which were listed among the 10 most active stocks.

Digital Equipment, which had made a new high of 103 before trading was halted yesterday, finally opened just before 1 p.m. today on a block of 142,000 shares at \$6 7/8. It closed at \$6, down 17.

Management announced an earnings gain that apparently did not meet Wall Street expectations. A spokesman then said the earnings figures anticipated by analysts had been unrealistic, although the company expected to show a "modestly better" pre-tax profit margin for fiscal 1973.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index eased 0.17 to 137.55. Of the 3,224 NASDAQ issues traded, 715 declined, 636 rose and 1,883 were unchanged.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.01 to 25.84, but declines topped advances 455 to 404. Turnover was 3.20 million shares, down from 3.62 million yesterday.

Meanwhile corporate bonds closed on a firm note following reports on the peace proposal and government bonds held steady in anticipation of the Treasury's refunding announcement.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Thyssen Results 'Unsatisfactory'

August Thyssen-Buette results for the year ended Sept. 30 "are as unsatisfactory as in the preceding year," the West German steel firm says in a preliminary report. In fiscal 1971, Thyssen's consolidated profit fell to 82.6 million deutsche marks from 219.1 million DM, forcing the company to cut its dividend to 3.50 DM from 7 DM. Details of the latest year are not yet available, but the company says it suffered losses in the first half because of increased costs and international monetary unrest. Pressure from imports weighed on the second half. Worldwide Thyssen group sales are estimated to have declined 8 percent to about 8.5 billion DM (about \$3 billion) from the preceding year. Improvement in its earnings in the current fiscal year can be achieved only "if yields from sales are brought into better relation with costs," the company says.

U.K. Firm Seeks Listing in Milan

C.T. Bowring & Co. Ltd. of London has applied for quotation of its ordinary shares on the Milan bourse. If successful, it would make it the first foreign company to be listed there. The company is an insurance broking and shipping concern. Bowring sources see the move as a test case for the introduction of foreign shares in Italy, and probably follows some high-level encouragement from inside Italy to go ahead.

PepsiCo Seeks Control of Rheingold

PepsiCo is offering to acquire 1.6 million common shares, or 51 percent, of Rheingold Corp. at \$24 a share—equal to about \$38.2 million—and a premium over the recent Wall Street price. PepsiCo indicates that if it acquires control of Rheingold it would divest itself of the latter's beer business and keep only those operations involved in the

bottling and distribution of PepsiCo products, notably Pepsi-Cola, which according to Rheingold's 1971 annual report, contributed to 78 percent of its sales. PepsiCo, involved in the snack-food business as well as soft drinks, and which provides transportation and leasing services, says its tender offer would expire Nov. 9 unless extended. It also reserves the right to accept either more or less than 1.6 million Rheingold shares sought.

Corning Sees Higher Profit

Corning Glass Works expects to report profit for the year ending Jan. 3 "significantly better" than fiscal 1972's operating net of \$5.27 a share thanks to higher international earnings. Amory Houghton Jr., chairman, says fourth-quarter sales are expected to increase at least 15 percent from the year-ago period. Capital expenditures this year will exceed \$45 million, 20 percent higher than last year, and a further increase is expected next year. Corning may share in the profit of the new Polaroid 630 camera, as it helped develop the four-element lens system for the new camera. However further details were not available.

Bowater Predicts Sharp Profit Rise

Bowater Corp. forecasts its profit before tax in 1972 will be \$15.5 million, up from \$9.5 million in 1971. The forecast, made in its formal takeover offer for Ralli International Ltd., puts net profit at \$4.7 million, up from \$3.09 million in 1971. Bowater maintains that Ralli's controlling interest in companies with stock exchange quotations will facilitate further acquisitions overseas. The merger will create a multinational organization with combined annual sales of around \$600 million, enabling it to raise finance for expansion on an international scale on terms which might not otherwise be possible, Bowater says.

GM Cited in Decline in U.S. Auto Sales

DETROIT, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—U.S. auto sales fell in mid-October from record levels for the period a year earlier, a key factor in the decline being a sharp drop in General Motors Corp. sales caused by a shortage of new models.

Dealers of U.S.-made cars sold 318,445 autos in the Oct. 11-20 period, down 4.7 percent from last year's 334,390 cars.

GM said its dealers sold 168,861 cars in mid-October, off 10.8 percent from the period a year ago. Ford Motor Co. sold 91,711 cars in the period, down 1.6 percent, Chrysler dealers sold 47,888 cars, up 9.7 percent, while American Motors Corp. dealers sold 10,087 cars, up 24.1 percent from the same period last year.

Pound Drops to New Lows In Hectic European Trading

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sterling plunged to record lows today in hectic trading on world exchanges that at times looked like a run on the pound.

It was down more than two cents in value against the dollar until the Bank of England was reported to have moved in to support the rate, enabling the pound to close above its \$2.3510 low for the day at \$2.361.

The \$2.36-level represented about a 9.3 percent devaluation of sterling from its former fixed rate, enough to bring pressure on the French franc and Italian lira. For the first time, the spread be-

tween France's two-currency market disappeared. The dollar used for commercial transactions and the floating dollar rate for financial transactions were both at 5.08 francs.

Dealers said Vietnam peace hopes helped buoy the dollar on international money markets. At the same time, sterling was suffering from the international uncertainty as to the level at which the pound will eventually be re-fixed and combining fears that the British government will be unable to check inflation. Looming possibilities of an electric power strike also helped push the sterling rate down.

About 2,000 of these were directly attributable to current strikes at GM plants, but it was not clear why GM was unable to build the remaining 7,000 autos.

Japan Exports Rise

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—Japan's auto exports to Europe in the first eight months of 1972 rose 84.5 percent to 235,919 units from 127,899 units a year earlier, the Japan Auto Manufacturers Association said today.

Association officials attributed the rise to last December's yen revaluation, which hurt exports to the United States, as well as to the relatively small export volume to Europe last year. Japanese auto makers began substantial exports to Europe in 1971.

German Output Off

FRANKFURT, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—West Germany's output of motor vehicles fell further behind 1971 levels when September production dropped 14 percent to 384,100 units, against 388,800 in September last year, the Motor Industry Federation said today.

Japan Cuts Import Tariffs By 20 Percent

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (UPI).—The government announced today an across-the-board 20 percent tariff reduction on imports, effective Dec. 1.

The move was made to increase radically Japan's imports and avert another yen revaluation, the announcement said. The Finance Ministry said the reduction will cover 92 percent of all tariff goods.

About 60 items are excluded from the tariff cuts. They include crude oil, computers, copper, silver, zinc, leather and hides.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Ster. (per \$)	2.3608	2.3749
Belg. fr. (B) 100	44.12-14	44.17-19
Deutsche mark	2.2068	2.2134-39
Danish krone	6.7600-00	6.8107-09
Escudo	26.72-22	26.52-55
Fr. fr. (A)	5.08-04	4.975-875
Gr. dr. (A)	5.05-07	5.025-024
Guilder	3.3385-95	3.2410-20
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Yen	364.50	364.50-50
Peso	63.405-475	63.4025-49
Schilling	23.25-24	23.25-24
Sw. krona	4.7605-07	4.7445-50
Swiss franc	3.0225-27	3.0225-30
Yen	301.15	301.15

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<u>-1972- Stocks and</u>	<u>\$ts.</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>-1972-- Stocks end</u>	<u>\$ts.</u>	<u>Net</u>	<u>-1972- Stocks and</u>	<u>\$ts.</u>	<u>Net</u>
<u>Hgh Low Div In \$</u>	<u>%ts P/E High Low Last Crge</u>		<u>Hgh Low Div In \$</u>	<u>%ts P/E High Low Last Crge</u>		<u>Hgh Low Div In \$</u>	<u>%ts P/E High Low Last Crge</u>	

5	3%	RAW Ind	2	3%	3%	20%	171	Keller Ind	219	16%
40	40%	Roberts 1.20	2	24	3%	12%	128	177	27%	77%
40	27%	Hornblow .97	24	14	32%	32%	367	Kassidy 1.30	9	25
31%	16%	Nott Electrn	74	17	21%	41%	215	24%	28%	
35%	32%	Haldrylan .27	389	32	42%	41%	424	24%	23%	
19%	1%	Haldrylan .40	8	9	1%	24%	25%	24%	14	14
30%	18	Nonstee .40	32	32	23%	21	23	23	23	23
17%	11%	Hornwell 1.40	174	29	124%	124%	124	124	124	124

உலக அளவில், \$1.00 பி.பி.உயிருடை.

دو ایسے لکے

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Closing prices on Oct. 25, 1972

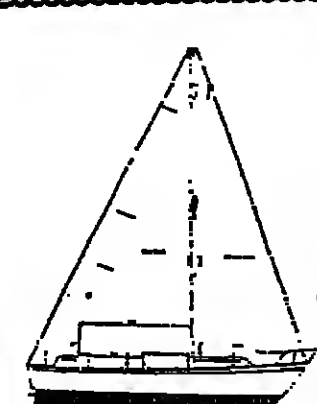
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Closing prices on Oct. 25, 1961

NEW YORK (AP)			Closing prices on Oct. 25, 1973			Bid Ask		
The following quotations are for the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which dealers could have bought (net) or sold (gross) securities (venue sales channel).			Bid Ask			Bid Ask		
Dress 13.78 N.A.S.			Ivy 8.88 N.A.S.			Sagittas 3.05 N.A.S.		
Oreytes Corp. 12.25 13.78			Jr. Grif 12.25 13.78			Schulz 10.77 11.54		
Dreyf 12.25 13.78			Janus F. 10.25 N.A.S.			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
Soc Inc 10.60 8.83			J Hancock 9.95 9.73			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
Third C 16.99 12.00			Keynotes Funds			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
Eagle R 15.91 16.42			Cus A1 19.24 7.17			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
Eaton/Howard 13.26 11.12			Cus B2 22.57 22.54			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
Grwth 16.57 10.07			Cus C1 13.26 11.12			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
Income 6.40 7.18			Cus C2 6.97 7.43			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
Stock 14.45 13.99			Cus C3 11.12 10.60			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C4 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C5 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C6 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C7 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C8 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C9 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C10 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C11 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C12 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C13 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C14 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C15 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C16 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C17 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C18 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C19 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C20 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C21 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C22 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C23 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C24 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C25 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C26 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C27 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C28 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C29 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C30 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C31 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C32 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C33 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C34 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C35 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C36 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C37 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C38 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C39 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C40 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C41 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C42 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76		
EIOE Scl 20.35 N.A.S.			Cus C43 5.86 4.92			454 Nipr Pipe 3.27 3.76</		

789 Bank Mont	\$	21 ¹ / ₄	21 ¹ / ₈	20 ¹ / ₂
300 Bombad	\$	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂
2500 Binco	\$	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈

Invest	3.00	Capit	12.47	15.37 N.L.	Capit	9.49	10.01	1203 Trans M	8	21 21	21 21	2100 CAE Ind	8	8	8	8
Spec	8.95	Debt	8.95	8.95	Invest	6.25	6.25	630 Un Carbld	8	16 16	16 16	2100 CAE Comm	10	16 16	16 16	16 16
Stock	8.95	Equity	8.95	8.95	Invst	9.95	9.95	630 Un Carbld	8	16 16	16 16	2100 CAE Indusl	10	16 16	16 16	16 16
Am Grt	6.15	Essex	13.51	14.67	A Bus	3.45	3.45	2200 Van Der	10	9 10	9 10	9160 Con Int Pow	12	12	12	12
Am Ints	9.01	Everet	13.71	13.89	B Bnd	7.00	7.00	2200 Walnoco D	8	7 7	7 7	2200 Combust M	8	14 14	14 14	14 14
Am Ints	9.01	Everet	13.71	13.89	Loth	9.95	9.95	2200 Walnoco D	8	7 7	7 7	2200 Combust M	8	14 14	14 14	14 14
AMN Gli	3.37	Parlin	16.15	16.29	Loth	9.95	9.95	10390 Westbrae	8	14 14	14 14	128 Dom Bldg	4	30	30	30
Anchor	7.00	Suffern	14.4	5.59	Magne	11.28	10.14	35 S Invs	9.95	9 10	9 10	523 Dom Fret	8	12 12	12 12	12 12
Anchor	7.00	Suffern	14.4	5.59	Magne	11.28	10.14	35 S Invs	9.95	9 10	9 10	523 Dom Fret	8	12 12	12 12	12 12
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Anchor	7.00	Suffern	14.4	5.59	Magne	11.28	10.14	35 S Invs	9.95	9 10	9 10	523 Dom Fret	8	12 12	12 12	12 12
Anchor	7.00	Suffern	14.4	5.59	Magne	11.28	10.14	35 S Invs	9.95	9 10	9 10	523 Dom Fret	8	12 12	12 12	12 12
Anchor	7.00	Suffern	14.4	5.59	Magne	11.28	10.14	35 S Invs	9.95	9 10	9 10	523 Dom Fret	8	12 12	12 12	12 12
Anchor	7.00	Suffern	14.4	5.59	Magne	11.28	10.14	35 S Invs	9.95	9 10	9 10	523 Dom Fret	8	12 12	12 12	12 12
Anchor	7.00	Suffern	14.4	5.59	Magne	11.28	10.14	3								



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1. A record of 3 to 5 years of solid experience and achievement in marketing and advertising gained in product management, the advertising department of a manufacturer, or an advertising agency. The length of this record is less important than its sufficiency to indicate clearly that you have unusual ability in this field.
2. Unusual mental talents. In particular, you should have well-developed analytical skill and the ability to articulate imaginative yet practical solutions to complex problems.
3. Fluent French and English.

The man they seek may hesitate before replying to this ad because he is basically happy in his current situation. At the same time, he will be perceptive enough to recognize that the growth opportunities they offer are rare, and he will be aggressive enough to seize them.

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Box D 3,515, Herald Tribune, Paris.

**Write in strictest confidence—outlining your experience and qualifications—to:
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Please apply in the strictest confidence with
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Philip Morris Europe S.A.
7, avenue de Tivoli,
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland

Multinational company expanding its capabilities into the consumer electronics market seeks an advertising manager to coordinate European advertising sales promotion and public relations. Perfect knowledge of English and the ability to speak fluent Italian are required. Applicants should possess solid experience in planning and executing consumer communications programs including creative services, graphic arts and production, budgeting and cost control. An understanding of consumer electronics distribution patterns is desired. The individual selected will be headquartered in ROME. Interviews will be conducted in ROME and PARIS. For an appointment, contact: **JOHN J. ROSE and PARTNERS**, For an appointment, contact: **JOHN J. ROSE and PARTNERS**, For an appointment, contact: **JOHN J. ROSE and PARTNERS**, For an appointment, contact: **JOHN J. ROSE and PARTNERS**.

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- X Imaginative, thorough and persevering;
- X The candidate should be a hunter;
- X Excellent knowledge of English required and further multi-language capability (especially a Scandinavian language) highly desirable;
- X The post is based in Paris and requires extensive travel in the Benelux and Scandinavia.

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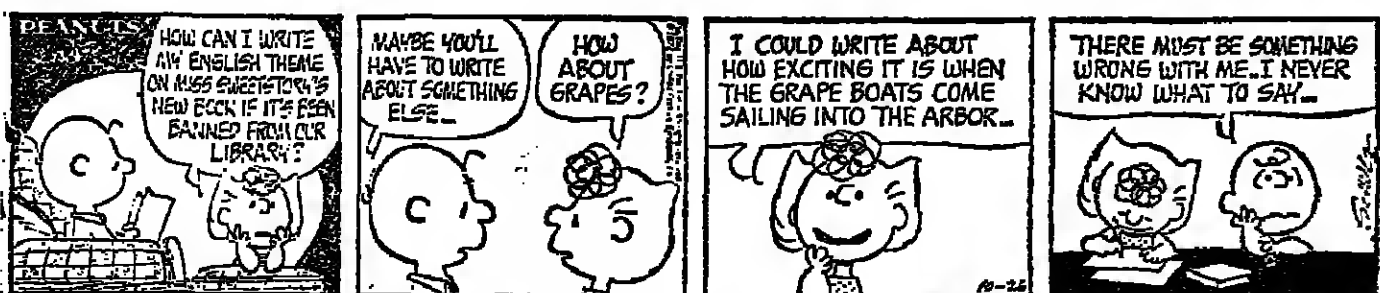
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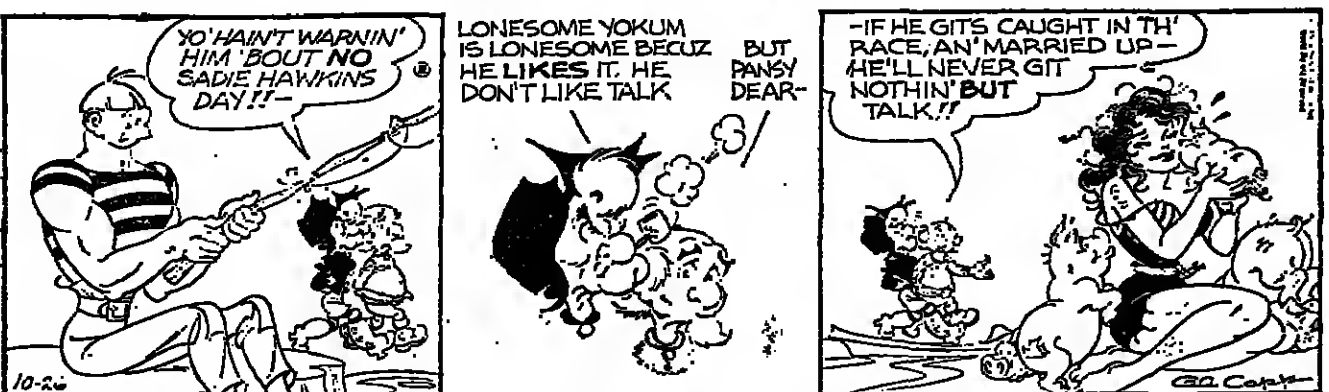
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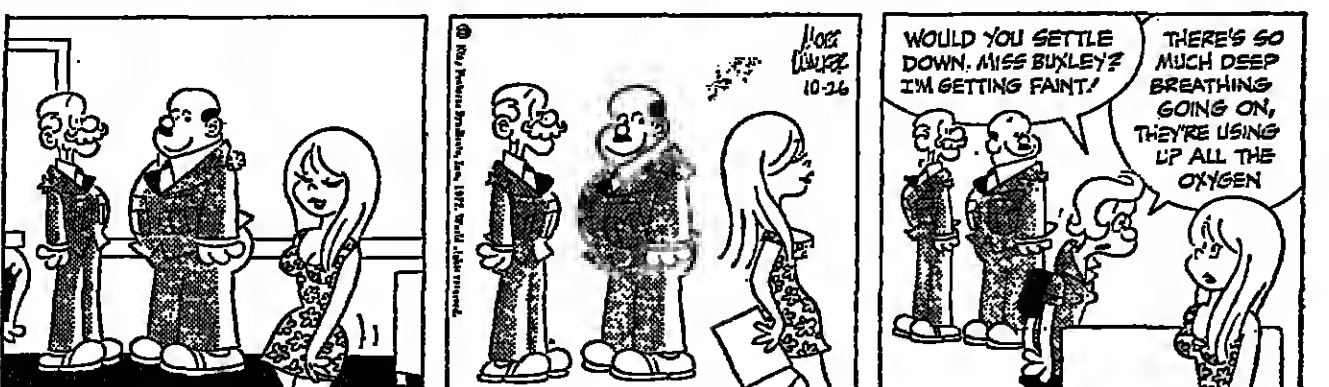
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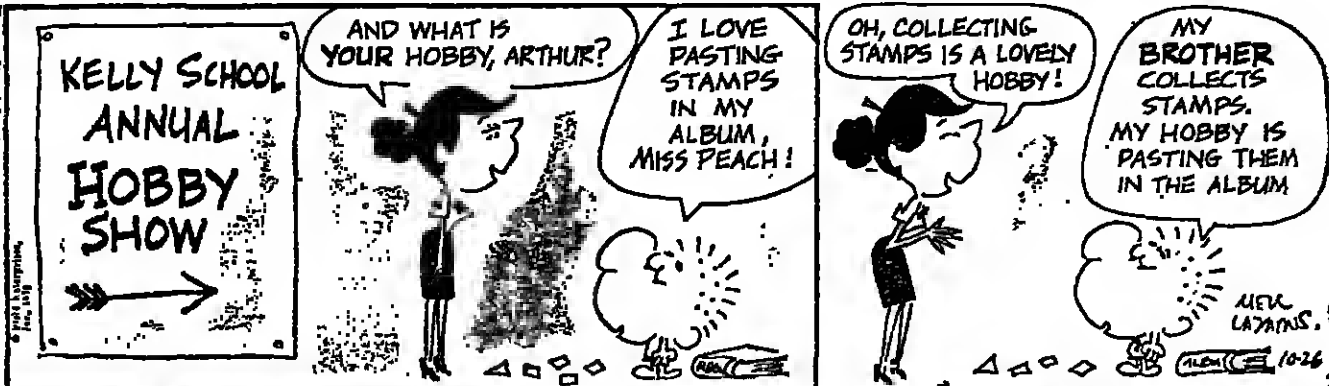
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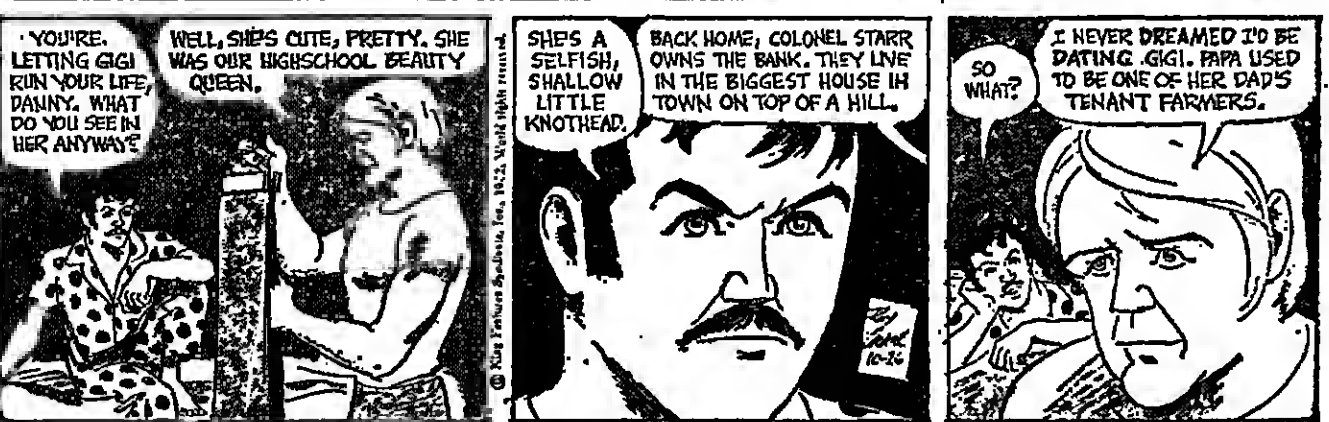
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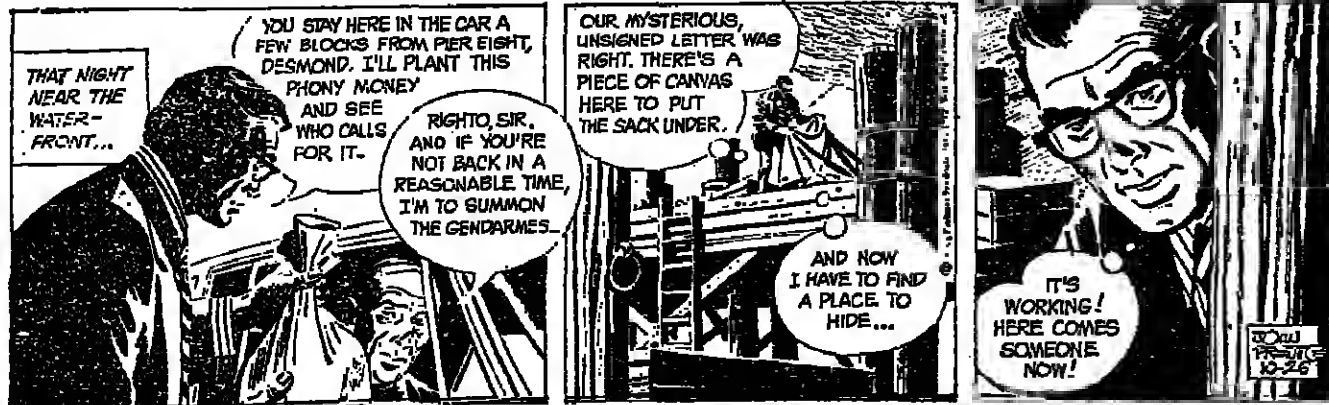
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A small number of tournament players use a convention of Canadian origin that has considerable merit. Its leading advocates are the Toronto experts, Eric Murray and Sam Kihela.

The intention is to guard against over-enthusiasm following a third-or-fourth-seat opening bid in a major. A response of two clubs is then "Drury" and unconnected with the club suit. If the opener has a bare minimum hand or a subminimum he is required to bid two diamonds, in effect giving negative response to the question "Do you have a full opening bid?"

This explains the bidding of the diagrammed deal, but in spite of the braking effect provided by the convention, North-South were too optimistic.

North might have contented himself with two spades instead of jumping to three when his partner showed a minimum or subminimum. And South should no doubt have passed three spades, knowing that his partner did not have an opening bid.

With the actual distribution, one down is the expected result, but South succeeded in making 10 tricks. He made a good play which put West's alertness to a severe test.

The opening lead was a low diamond, and the normal play would have been the queen from the dummy. But South knew that West was a player who avoided leading from kings, so he played low from dummy in the hope that East would play the king. But East won with the jack and cashed the club ace, lifting South's gloom very slightly.

A club continuation was won with the king, and the declarer made the key play of cashing the heart ace. West played low unexpectingly, and although he did not know it South was now in command of the situation. He cashed the ace and king of spades followed by the ace of diamonds. A diamond ruff removed East's king and established the queen in the dummy.

Dummy was entered with a trump lead, and a heart was discarded on the diamond queen. A heart lead put West on play, and at the 12th trick he had to lead a club, giving South a ruff-and-shuff and the contract.

NORTH (D)
♠K52
♥K93
♦A974
♣86

EAST
♠J
♥QJ82
♦KJ8
♣A10872

SOUTH
♠A10864
♥A754
♦103
♣K3

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1♣ Pass
2♣ Pass 2♦ Pass
3♣ Pass 4♣ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the diamond two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DOWN
1. RACE
2. N. L. outfielder
3. Malodorous
4. Starts a paragraph
5. German highway
6. Goldfinger's target
7. Gravestone abbr.
8. Alamogordo's county
9. Greek sea-god
10. Egeria, e.g.
11. Meat cut
12. Island feast

ACROSS
1. Racer's wear
2. Tire center
3. breve
4. Bator
5. Make as one
6. Billet
7. 007
8. Barfly
9. Medicine bottle
10. Discotheque adjunct
11. Suite
12. Penpoint
13. Assents, in money
14. Money of Guatemala
15. Impassive ones
16. Red's relatives
17. Louisiana name
18. Roadsign symbol
19. African people
20. X in math
21. Doctors' org.
22. Lone-Star state
23. Advantage
24. Measure of area: Abbr.
25. African antelopes

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VALEE
BOANT
SNULES
CATBUD



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABOUT WAGER PERMIT KINLEY
Answer: He had some redeeming features - THE PAWNBROKER.

BOOKS

SUPERMONEY

By 'Adam Smith.' Random House, 301 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE lightning of success has not been striking the same author twice at least not if you consider what happened to Jim Bouton with "I'm Glad You Didn't Take It Personally," or Lawrence J. Peter with "The Peter Prescription." So it was with a certain degree of wariness that I cracked open "Supermoney" by "Adam Smith." The money "Adam Smith" is of course George J. W. Goodman, the editor of an investment counseling magazine and a man who knows his way up and down Wall Street. And "Supermoney" is the sequel to "The Money Game," a relentlessly witty book that rose to the top of the best-seller lists a few years ago, explained to the world how the stock market game was really played, and made us all giggle. But reading "Supermoney" with the sound of those flopping sequels still echoing down the hall, I couldn't help but wonder: Is there anything more to say about the money game? And can it still make us giggle?

Well, I'm happy to report that there is and it can. Moreover, "Smith" has retained his sociological on the subject (the cracks jokes even when he loses money), and he still respects the smooth turn of phrase. His old friends from the Street are back - Odd-Lot Robert, Poor Greenville, the Great Winfield and Scarsdale Fats - and they seem as beguiling as of old. He has continued to read omnivorously and still has his easy way with references to technological arcana, the sports pages and the works of John Maynard Keynes. He is still very much in his anecdotal and tells us amusing tales of busted stock analysts forced to sell off their wine collections and of computers that got hooked on the rising market and began begging their masters for margin.

And he still consistently comes up with the unlikely but apt metaphor: such as, for instance, when he compares today's small investor to today's underpaid professional football quarterback trying to see past defensive linemen 7 feet tall. Or when he writes of the bygone days of "venture capital situations" (that is, investing in new businesses): "It used to be, when the venture business was easier, that in the morning you expected to find a couple of your colts stiff, their feet in the air, but that one or two would turn out to be great winners, 10 or 15 to 1, and that would more than make up for the losers."

But the real reason "Supermoney" succeeds as a sequel to "The Money Game" lies outside of "Adam Smith's" talent for making high finance sound entertaining. It lies in the fact that between 1967, when "The Money Game" first appeared, and now, some interesting things were happening to the American economy, to Wall Street and to "Adam Smith" himself. And it is almost mandatory that we be brought up to date on these happenings.

There was, for instance, "The Day the Music Almost Died - I" when, as a result of the Penn Central's going broke in June, 1970, the entire economy quickly teetered on its foundations and the Federal Reserve System had to rush in and save it to the hilarious applause of all 17 net in the country who understood what had happened and how close a call it had been. You might think that a drama of prime rates, commercial paper and short-term time deposits could be so exhilarating, but "Adam Smith" proves otherwise. There was, for instance, "The Day the Music Almost Died - II" when in September, 1970, the brokerage business almost went under en masse because in the flush times of the mid-1960s everybody who was anybody had been busy selling stock certificates, and the job of keeping track of them had been left to a gentleman... in the bar room... wearing gym shoes as a jacket indicating the freshest basketball team of Cardin Hayes High School, who was his pencil as he recorded its trades; and the job of doing the certificates to the broke age firms had been left to "other gentlemen in a Salvat Army overcoat, a nine-day grow of beard, and a certain air, huacatol, California, 1973"; as when the great crunch came, nobody could find their stocks as 120 brokerage houses fell.

And there was, for instance, the day "Adam Smith's" on music almost died, when - again it is September, 1970 - he picked up The Wall Street Journal and discovered that \$30 million had been misplaced by his Set bank... Yes, his Swiss bank, the one he owned.

Is there a deeper significance to these events, besides a lot of people losing money? Apparently, there is. Apparently, what the fun here adds up to is the rules of the money game have changed of late and the object is no longer to accumulate "M" ("the coins and currency" circulation outside the bank plus demand deposits... in the banks) or even to pile up "M" ("savings accounts and time deposits in banks"). What you need now if you sincerely wish to be rich is M3, supercurrency or "the before-and-after of stock going public." This book records the symptoms of the change.

And apparently that change bodes further changes in the future - changes that may challenge the fundamental assumptions of American capitalism. But because me, that sounds too serious. The way "Adam Smith" broaches the subject is by posing with questions about Cotton Mather and the work ethic, about Vin Lombardi and the greening of America, about Lord Keynes and the limits of growth, and about a certain angst that Gener Motors and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Bur have been feeling lately about the work force. Please don't ask us to get from Swiss banks to Vin Lombardi, or from supercurrency to Cotton Mather. All I can tell you is that it's funny.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS
1 Racer's wear
2 Tire center
3 breve
4 Bator
5 Make as one
6 Billet
7 007
8 Barfly
9 Medicine bottle
10 Discotheque adjunct
11 Suite
12 Penpoint
13 Assents, in money
14 Money of Guatemala
15 Impassive ones
16 Red's relatives
17 Louisiana name
18 Roadsign symbol
19 African people
20 X in math
21 Doctors' org.
22 Lone-Star state
23 Advantage
24 Measure of area: Abbr.
25 African antelopes

DOWN
49 Pal
51 Hep
53 Zoo denizen
54 Lee
57 Farm creature
58 Hawaiian port
62 Greek philosopher
64 Jutland port
65 "What...?"
66 Alegre
67 Ferber
68 100 dinars
69 Over
70 Bangla

13 Car part
21 Show
23 Moon of Saturn
26 S. A. capital
27 Brown shade
28 Modern adjective
29 Companion of Paul
30 Mails
32 Basra native
33 Kind of strip
34 Pretentiousness
37 Berra
40 Didn't usually, for short
41 Potter Josiah
44 Mexican salamander
46 Moved furtively
48 Cossack's milieu
50 Chemical ending
52 Modern fabric
54 Toots
55 Stereo must-target
56 Famed essayist
57 Feminine ending
58 Deputy
59 wear
60 Nonsense
63 Difficult, in Soho

